CHEAP and EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR CUTS, BRUISES, INSECT BITES OR STINGS, PILES, PRICKLY HEAT, and OTHER SKIN AILMENTS.

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT.

Larger 13½d. pots.

Free from Animal Fat.

Sold by TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

Makers awarded 56 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,346—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1891.

BAY BRANCH OF THE YAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.

As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
15-0	8-8	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	15-0	8-8
11-0	6-8	Dinner—St. Julien, and La Rose	11-0	6-8
22-0	12-0		22-0	12-0
25-0	13-8	After Dinner—Lafit	25-0	13-8
37-8	19-12		37-0	19-12

"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Clarets are the argest and rank as the finest in India."

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday. 1891.
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	808	W. D. Worcester	31st Jan.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	7th Feb.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	14th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	21st „
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	28th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	7th Mar.
B.L. PESHAWAR	2927	600	W. A. Wheler	14th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	21st „
B.L. BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barratt	28th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	4th Apr.
B.L. ROSETTA	3525	700	C. Gadd	11th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	18th „
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	25th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd May
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	9th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	16th „
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd
				Friday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	29th May.

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	
PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris.	24th Mar
ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	7th Apr.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
ROSETTA	3525	700	C. Gadd	29th Jan.
ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	12th Feb.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	26th „

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd January, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
PO			1st Feb. 1891.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Feb. 1891.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	19th Mar. 1891
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st April 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 7th February, 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 12th, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Feb. 91.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Mar. 91

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,800	560	18th March '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons,	H.P.	To sail on
Melpomene	A. Mitis	3,800	550	24th Feb. '91

TO COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

The s.s. "SELENE," Captain R. Mayer, will be despatched as above on the 3rd February.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay,
26th January, 1891.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF PERTH	J. Swan	4,000	10th Feb., 1891

THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck, amidships Punkahs, and every comfort for First-class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 14th January, 1891. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 4th February.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on 31st January, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 1st February, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Jas, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 5th February, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 29th January 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION*.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING KING Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta. On or about
MOMBASSA	4,662	26th February.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 29th January, 1891. Agents.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE Bombay on 12th February 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SINGAPORE PINEAPPLES.

Very Finest, Preserved in Syrup.
Per Tin Re. ½.

TREACHER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

UNSWEETENED CREAM MILK.

THIS is Fresh Milk, without the addition of Sugar. For Infants and Invalids it is strongly recommended by Medical Men as being far superior to any Milk obtainable in India.

Unsweetened Cream Milk ....per tin Rs. 0 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FOREIGN LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

THESE LIQUEURS, etc., are imported from the countries where they are produced in the greatest perfection. The difference in quality of these is immense, but, owing to the high price of the genuine, great frauds are practised on the public. We guarantee all our Liqueurs to be of the best brands, and obtained from the source direct.

Per Bottle Cash.	Qts. Rs.	a.	Pts. Rs.	a.
Benedictine	6	8	3	12
Chartreuse, from the Monastery, Green	6	12	3	12
Do. do. Yellow.	7	0	3	14
Cherry Brandy, best Morella (Treacher's)	3	4	...	
Crême de Cacao	4	0	...	
Crême de Noyeau (Best)	4	0	2	4
Curaçao, Amsterdam, Orange or White	5	8	2	12
Kummel	4	4	...	
Maraschino de Zara (the finest)	4	4	2	4
Celestine	6	8	3	12
Peach Brandy	5	8	3	0

BITTERS, &c.

	Per doz Qts. Rs.	a.	Pts. Rs.	a.
Angostura Bitters	...		25	0
Orange Bitters	25	0	14	0
Brandy Bitters, Treacher and Co.'s Pomalo and Orange Bitters, Treacher and Co.'s Wine Bitters, Treacher and Co.'s	½ pints		13	0
Ginger Brandy	27	0	...	
Orange Brandy	31	0	...	
Orange Wine	16	0	...	
Ginger Wine	16	0	...	
Milk Punch, Treacher and Co.'s	25	0	...	
Vermouth, French	17	0	...	
Vermouth, Italian	18	0	...	

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S

HEART-LABELLED SPIRITS.

TREACHER & Co. have the utmost confidence in recommending these choice Spirits ; in Purity, Quality, and Excellence they are unsurpassed by any in India.

	Cash per doz. Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S Superior Old HOLLANDS	33	0
A pure wholesome spirit in case 15 flasks.		
TREACHER'S Old Plymouth Gin	22	0
Dry and pure, very palatable flavour.		
TREACHER'S Dry Unsweetened GIN	23	0
A perfectly pure spirit, very superior.		
TREACHER'S Sweetened Old Tom GIN	17	8
High quality and delicate flavour.		
TREACHER's Finest Old Jamaica RUM	24	0
TREACHER'S Glenlivet WHISKY	24	0
A blend of the finest Original Highland Whiskies of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.		
TREACHER'S Old Irish WHISKY	24	0
A fine matured spirit, soft and mellow.		

	Cash per doz. Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S Extra Special Liqueur GLENLIVET WHISKY	28	0
A Genuine Ripe Old Whisky, its rich flavour and aroma are due to age alone.		
TREACHER'S Highland Malt WHISKY	25	0
A sound Spirit with a delicious, full, mellow flavour.		
TREACHER'S Invalid BRANDY ****	61	0
Specially adapted for medical use.		
TREACHER'S Fine Old Pale BRANDY ***	38	0
Soft and delicate, much appreciated.		
TREACHER'S Old Pale BRANDY **	34	0
A very choice and matured spirit.		
TREACHER'S Pale BRANDY *	30	0
A sound and good Peg Brandy.		

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD..

WINE MERCHANTS.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEMP & CO.'S

EDINA WHISKY.

A PERFECT BLENDING of the CHOICEST BRANDS of the Highest Classes of Fine Old Whiskies, in their Native Purity as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.

(Matured in Sherry Casks.)

EDINA WHISKY

Is a Luxury in pure Scotch Whiskies. Clever Judges pronounce it "Unique and Unrivalled," "An Exquisite Blending," "Harmonious in Combination," "Evenly-Balanced," "Delicately-Toned," "Pleasant to the Palate."

EDINA WHISKY

Possesses a Character so novel, and so entirely its own, that it claims the very first place among High-Class Whiskies, being of guaranteed age, a Pure Whisky of Delicious Flavour, and Choicest Quality.

Per Dozen, Rs. 24.

KEMP AND CO., LD, BOMBAY.

DRESS SUITS.

HOAR & CO.'S "SPECIALITE."

"AS NOW WORN."

CORRECT TASTE.
"SUPERIOR FINISH."

FINE BLACK TWILLED DRESS CASHMERE, lined Rich Silk, &c. ....Rs. 75, 88.

SUPERFINE BLACK TWILLED DRESS CASHMERE, Rich Satin Linings and Corded Silk Breast Facings..... Rs. 100, 130.

HOAR & CO., TAILORS, BOMBAY.

THORPE & CO.'S SUPERIOR FELT HATS, FASHIONABLE SHAPES.

EXTRA LIGHT.
GREASE-PROOF LININGS.
WELL VENTILATED.
BEST QUALITY.
LARGE CHOICE.

Rs. 8-8 BLACK, FAWN, MOUSE, TERRA COTTA, BAY BROWN, NUT BROWN, GREY, Rs. 8-8.

Rs. 5-8 SOFT CLERICAL, BOYS BLACK, Rs. 5-8.

Rs. 14-8 TERAI HATS, Rs. 14-8.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

THORPE & Co., (HATTERS,) BOMBAY.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.

ELECTROTECHNICAL DEPARTMENT,

CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND CONTRACTORS FOR

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

THE

GRANDFATHER'S CLOCK.

MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., LD., OF BOMBAY,

HAVE JUST UNPACKED

a number of the abovenamed USEFUL and ORIGINAL CLOCKS, of which they invite EARLY INSPECTION.

Some of these CLOCKS strike the Hours and Half-Hours, others the Quarters also, on LOUD BELLS, which can be heard at a LONG DISTANCE.

PRICES : Striking Hours and Half-Hours ... .Rs. 225

PRICES : Striking Hours, Half-Hours, and Quarters ...... „ 300

CLOCKS

of every description on hand, the LARGEST display to choose from in INDIA.

MESSRS MARCKS & CO., LD.,

CLOCK MAKERS, &C.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COMPANIONS.

GENTLEMAN'S CASES.

Case containing 2 Razors, Scissors, Penknife, Button Hook, Corkscrew and Nail Scissor...Rs. 13 8

Do. 2 Razors, Ivory Handles, Brush, Razor Strop and a Box of Razor Paste..............Rs. 25 0

Do. 2 Razors, 2 Scissors, Button Hook, Knife, Nail Scissors and Corkscrews..................Rs. 37 8

Dressing cases, fitted complete, from ......Rs. 50 to 200

LADY'S FITTED ETUI.

Etui containing Scissors, Knife, Button Hook, Stiletto, Crochet Hook, Bodkin, Thimble Morocco Case...Rs. 6 12

Do. similar to above .... „ 9 0

Do. do. Superior Quality .... „ 10 8

Dressing Bags, fitted with Ivory backed Hair Brushes, Hand Mirrors, Glove Stretchers, Tweezers, Nail Files, Combs, &c. from Rs. 65 to 150 0

AND A LARGE VARIETY OF HAND-BAGS, TRAVELLING CASES, &c.

BOMBAY : Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,

POONA : Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth City.

WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

TIVOLI BEER.

"NON PLUS ULTRA" (Eagle Brand)

Per case of 4 doz. quarts. Rs. 22.

Per case of 4 doz. pints. Rs. 16.

IN WHITE GLASS BOTTLES.

Pleasant, Light, and Wholesome, Pronounced to be THE BEST BEER yet imported into the country

FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED EVERY FORTNIGHT.

Special Terms for Messes, Clubs, &c.

WILLIAM GROSSMANN,
105-106, Medows Street, Bombay.

SOLE AGENT for the Bombay Presidency.

To be had also of ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

FELT HATS, IMPROVED FLEXIBLE. NEW AND FASHIONABLE SHAPES, STYLISH AND BECOMING COLORS.

WE are now able to offer our new consignments of Hats, &c., at the following greatly **REDUCED RATES**, the **QUALITY** being of the same **HIGH CLASS** as heretofore.

Black Flexible Felt Hat, Various Shapes
Dun Brown Flexible Felt Hat „ „
Terra Cotta Flexible Felt Hat „ „
Beaver Flexible Felt Hat „ „
Nutria (Brown) Flexible Felt Hat „ „
Pearl (Grey) Flexible Felt Hat „ „
Rs. 9 CASH or V. P. P.

Tweed, Home-spun Vienna & Cashmere Eton Caps.
A large assortment of checks, stripes, and self-colors.
Rs. 3-4 CASH or V. P. P.

Pearl Straw Boating Hats, Extra Heavy Rs. 3-4 CASH or V. P. P.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

HATTERS AND OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECIALITIES FOR INVALIDS AND TRAVELLERS.

	Rs.	a.
Meuphrosine for Sleeplessness per bot. Rs. 2-8 and	4	0
Entericon for Nervous Debility per bot. Rs. 4, 7-8 and	20	0
LeRob's Boyveau Laffecteur for Urinary Discharges per bot. Rs. 3 and	6	0
Pepsine Liquid de Besson for Dyspepsia and Consumption per bot.	2	8
Leo's Digestive Extract of Malt, a substitute for Alcoholic Malt Beverages per bot.	1	8
Gehe's Extract of Malt „	1	8
„ Dry „ „	2	8
Gehe's do. with Cod Liver Oil. „	1	10
Kranz's Patent Food per tin As. 8 and	0	12
Hard's Farinaceous Food „ As. 12 and	1	8
Compressed Milk Extract per tin	1	12
Weston's Wizard Oil per bot.	1	12
Pure Essence of Turtle per tin	3	8
Pure „ Chicken „	3	8
Pure „ Mutton „	3	0
Turtle Soup „	3	8
Brand's Veal Peptone „	3	0
Vichy Laxative Powder per bot.	1	8
Coca Jelly, a Table Delicacy, Nerve and Voice Tonic „	1	8
Culinary Essences, various „	0	8
Bensdorp's Cocoa „	0	14
Kemp's Fuller's Earth per box	0	8
Glass Lime Squeezers each	0	10

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL.

THE UNIQUE HEALTH AND LIVER DROPS

FOR BILIOUS DISEASES AND DISORDERS ARISING FROM

TORPIDITY OF THE LIVER, KIDNEY AFFECTIONS, AND BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

Dyspepsia, Bilious Headache, Costiveness, Sour Stomach, Jaundice, Nervousness, Heartburn, Palpitation, Restlessness, &c. Used as an evacuant in Dysentary, Affections of the Kidney and Bladder, Gall Stones, Gravel, &c., and as a Laxative in Chills and Fever and in Female Complaints.

FOR LADIES, CHILDREN, AND INFIRM OLD AGE

No Medicine can equal it for its prompt, mildrand restorative effects, and being purely vegetable can be used with perfect safety.

Price Re. 1-8 and 2-8.

Can be had of Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ld. ; TREACHER & Co., Ld. ; BEYNON & Co., Ld. ; F. S. MADON & Co. &c.

POPULAR REMEDIES MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
54, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION.

TOWN HALL, BOMBAY,
THIS EVENING,
At 8-30 p. m.

SPEECHES by W. S. CAINE, Esq., and Rev. J. H. BATESON, General Secretary, Army Temperance Association.

VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.
TICKETS, Re. 1, Annas 8 and 4
May be had at
SOUNDY & Co.,
or from
S. TOMLINSON,
Municipal Offices.

TOWN HALL.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES BALL,
TUESDAY, 3rd February, 1891.
(POUDRE OR FANCY DRESS OPTIONAL.)
Tickets of admission to be obtained from Qr.-Mr. SOUNDY, or Members of the Committee.

Members of any Volunteer Corps with 2 Ladies ...	Rs. 10
Non-Volunteers and 1 Lady	„ 12
Extra Lady's ticket	„ 3
Members of the B. V. R. single	„ 6

A. F. SOUNDY, Captain,
Hon. Sec., Ball Committee.

THE BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

NOTICE.

AN ART UNION (sanctioned by the Government of Bombay) will be held in connection with the Society's Exhibition, now about to be OPENED, at the SECRETARIAT.

A large number of Prizes will be drawn for on the 12th February, consisting of Pictures of values from Rs. 50 to Rs. 750, purchased at the Exhibition by the Committee.

TICKETS—ONE RUPEE EACH.

OBTAINABLE FROM :—

Messrs. Thacker and Co., Treacher and Co., Soundy and Co., Hamilton and Co., Jairamdas, The Fine Art Gallery, The Indian Art Gallery, The China Bazaar, Fort, Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Gopal Narayen and Co., Kalbadevi Road.

The Winning Numbers will be advertized in the Local Papers on 13th February.

ANCHOR LINE.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
B.M. BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3060	14th February.
M. ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3395	28th „
M. NUBIA	T. G. Knox	3551	10th March.
L. HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3380	27th „
M.L. ASIA	Jas. Laird	3560	24th April.
M. BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3060	12th May.
L. ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3395	30th „

Steamer marked B.M. goes to Marseilles via Barcelona.

Steamers marked L. proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M. to Marseilles only.

Steamer marked M.L. goes to Liverpool via Marseilles, and books passengers for both Ports.

Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted up with every comfort for first-class passengers.

All the state rooms are on the upper deck.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Building, Bombay, 29th January, 1891.

CHUBB'S FALL FRONT CUPBOARDS,

FITTED WITH CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR LOCK AND TWO KEYS,
Fitted with Shelf.

No. 1—23 in. long by 17in. wide by 16in. deep.......Rs. 61.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

FOR SALE.—The following TEAM :—

Rufes b aust g, 7 yrs	16-2½
Ressaidar b aust g, 7 yrs	16-3
Rebecca b aust m, 10 yrs	16
Rob Roy b aust g, 10 yrs	16

The above constituting No. 1 Team, Government House, are all handsome, well bred horses, believed perfectly sound and open to trial and examination.

For price and further particulars apply to the MILITARY SECRETARY to H. E. the Governor, Malabar Point.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

73, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS,
A SIXPENNY MONTHLY,
Edited by Mr. W. T. STEAD.
NOVEMBER, 1890.

The Event of the Month is beyond question the publication of GENERAL BOOTH'S Scheme to the World, under the Title,

"IN DARKEST ENGLAND,
AND
THE WAY OUT."

ON account of the wide-spread interest and sympathy with which the Scheme has been met, it has been found impossible to supply in any way the huge demand for the book, only 50,000 copies having been printed up to the present time.

Every one should read this Book, but as many will be unable to obtain a copy of the work for some time, Mr. STEAD has prepared a most comprehensive RESUME of the Scheme and Complete Digest of the Book in this NUMBER. The article is prefaced by a brief Memoir of Mrs. Booth, and is illustrated by Portraits of General and Mrs. Booth, Mr. W. Bramwell Booth (the Chief of Staff), and Mr. Frank Smith (Commissioner in Charge of the New Social Wing.)

PRICE 6 ANNAS.

NOTICE.

THE MEDICAL STOREKEEPER, Bombay, invites sealed Tenders for the SUPPLY of the undermentioned articles for one year, commencing from 1st April, 1891, and ending on the 31st March, 1892, for the use of the Medical Store Department, Bombay :—

1. Spirit of Wine.
2. Covering and dammering to cases and casks.
3. Straw Rice.
4. Dealwood cases.
5. Country Medicines, &c.
6. Mutton Suet and Hogs Lard.

2.—The forms for Tenders can be obtained on application to the undersigned, and the Tenders for each class named above should be forwarded separately.

3.—Tenders with samples of the articles to be supplied duly sealed and endorsed "Tenders for " will be received on the 16th February, 1891, at 12 noon precisely.

4.—No tender will be received or attended to after the date and hour above given and unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury Receipt, viz., 3 per cent. on the estimated value of the contract.

5.—A security deposit on acceptance of each tender must be furnished to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the contract.

6.—No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any tender.

JOHN CRIMMIN,
Surgeon,
Acting Medical Storekeeper.
Bombay, 27th January 1891.

NOTICE is hereby given that BHIKHOBA BACHOBA, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to THUCKER PERMANAND KHIMJEE, the undermentioned properties :—

FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage or chawl standing thereon, situate on the east side of Bhoiwada or Matoonga road, at Naigaum, without the Fort, in the Registration District and sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2093 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the east partly by a public passage and partly by the property now and late of Soonderjee Lowjee, on or towards the west by the said Bhoiwada or Matoonga road, on or towards the north by a public passage, and on or towards the south by the property now and late of the said Soonderjee Lowjee, and which said premises were formerly registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 11, and are now registered under No. 14,533, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 1,852, and street No. 546, and which said premises have for some time past been in the occupation of the said rendor.

AND SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government vacant land or ground situate on the west of the said Bhoiwada or Matoonga road, at Naigaum, without the Fort, in the Registration District and sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 714-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the east by the said Bhoiwada or Matoonga road, and on or towards the north, south, and west by the property now and late of the said Soonderjee Lowjee, and which said premises were formerly registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 13, and are now registered under No. 11538, and which said premises have for some time past been in the occupation of the said rendor.

All persons having any claim against the said property, either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, o. 3, Eldon Road, Fort, opposite the new High Court use, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the chase will be completed without reference to any such m, and the same, if any, will be considered as waved.—ed at Bombay, this 29th day of January, 1891.

BICKNELL & MERWANJI,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8 postage, anna 1.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE COLUMBIA ELITE SKATING RINK.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, 30th.
LADIES' SESSIONS ONLY 10 to 12 free.
General Public 2 to 4 p m.
Admission 8 annas, Skate extra.
5 to 7 pm.
Admission 8 annas.
8-30 to 11 p.m.
General Public Admission Rupee One.

NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

NOTICE.

WE HAVE AUTHORIZED MR. KHURSEDJEE SORABJEE FRAMJEE to sign our firm Per Procuration from this day.

FRAMJEE SANDS & CO.
Bombay, 27th January, 1891.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Ld.

CHIEF OFFICE : 105, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, S. W.
INDIAN DEPOT :—APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

PERMANENT and ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS' TICKETS can now be obtained on application to the Agent. The subscription to the former is Rs. 21 except to existing Annual Subscribers to whom the charge is Rs. 18. The charge for Annual Tickets is Rs. 4 for the first year and Rs. 2 each subsequent year. Applications for Tickets by post must be accompanied by the subscription and 1 anna for postage. Cheques and Money Orders should be crossed Chartered Mercantile Bank of India.

Tickets are available to deal at the London Stores "and Depots."

For further information, address

THE MANAGING AGENTS,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SCRAP TIMBER FOR SALE.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gun fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 4th February next, Tenders for the PURCHASE of any number out of 4 Lots of SCRAP TIMBER, now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard, at Parel, where the same may be viewed on application.

All lots purchased to be removed within one month from date of acceptance of Tender.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 100 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail for forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender and before delivery is made.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 27th January 1891.

HAMBURG UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

(VEREIN HAMBURGER ASSECURADEURE.)

THE Undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS to Survey and Adjust all Claims for damage (general and particular average) to Ships and Cargo insured by the above Association.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS are invited for the Work of DOCKING, UNDOCKING, and SHORING VESSELS in the Trustees' Graving Dock.

Tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned up to noon on the 3rd February next.

Forms of tenders and conditions of contract will be furnished on application from noon on Monday, the 26th instant.

F. G. DUMAYNE,
Secretary.
Secretary's Office, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21st January, 1891.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

HIGH COURT SUIT NO. 700 OF 1889.
THE BANK OF BENGAL ....Plaintiffs,
vs.
BHAU CRUSTNARAO and others....Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SALE of the right, title, and interest of the Defendant Bhau Crustnarao in the Immoveable property mentioned in the Sheriff's Proclamation, dated 20th December, 1890, and advertised in this Paper on the 22nd Idem and 23rd Instant, will be proceeded with at Dhuswady Lane, on Friday, the 30th instant, at 4 o'clock p.m.

For particulars *vide* the said Proclamation dated 20th December, 1890. Dated this 26th January, 1891.

PRYCE WEEDON,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. CRAWFORD, BURDER, BUCKLAND, and BAYLEY,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

THE TRUSTEES' GRAVING DOCK will probably be OPENED towards the end of next month (February.)

It has a length of 530 feet, a breadth at the entrance of 65 feet 6 inches, and a depth on the cill at H. W. O. S. Tides of 28 feet 3 inches, and is entered from the Wet Docks Vessels in the Wet Docks would therefore be moved into the Graving Dock without having to go into the stream.

The Dock is intended principally for the painting and cleaning of vessels, and the execution of very slight repairs. Its use for heavy repairs will only be given in special circumstances.

The terms are as follows, and will include removal of vessel from Graving Dock entrance into Graving Dock and back, docking, pumping, shoring, and undocking; also the use of stages and stage ropes for cleaning and painting:—

For the first 24 hours, with a minimum of Rs. 690..8 Annas per ton gross tonnage

For the second 24 hours or part thereof.....Rs. 100

For the third 24 hours or part thereof ....Rs. 200

And for every period of 24 hours or part thereof that a vessel remains in Dock in excess of 72 hours the charge of Rs. 200 will be repeated; provided that, if the Dock be required for another vessel, a vessel that has already occupied it for 72 hours must immediately vacate or pay 8 annas per ton gross tonnage with a minimum charge of Rs. 600 a vessel for every 24 hours or part thereof that she remains in occupation.

For night work Rs. 100 a night or part thereof will be charged extra for work done in connection with the docking or undocking of vessels.

A vessel engaging the Dock and not using it will be charged Rs. 300.

The Trustees will not undertake the work of cleaning, painting or repairing of vessels. Licences to do such work in their Graving Dock will be issued by the Trustees to approved persons, and owners, Agents, or Masters will have to make their own arrangements with the Licencees.

No commission or other fees will be levied by the Trustees on stores, &c., brought either by land or water, into the Dock for cleaning painting, or repairing.

By Order,
F. G. DUMAYNE,
Secretary.
Bombay, Secretary's Office, Elphinstone Circle, 28th January, 1891.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS AND HARMONIUMS

Taken in Exchange and put in Good Order.

	Rs.
Camp Piano, 5 octaves	240
Bijou Cottage, full compass	250
Semi-Grand, by Erard	350
Do. by Broadwood	400
Sympathetic Square, black polished	475
Sympathetic Cottage, own make	500
Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	575
Do. black polished	800
5 Octave American Organ	185
Do. do. London make	295
Splendid Harmonium, 22 Stops, Double Manual, in Walnut, by Alexander. Very Suitable for Church or Chapel use	760

Please Address—

MARCKS & Co., Ld.
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
No. 1, ASH LANE & 43, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POCKET ANEROIDS, or Barometers, measuring altitudes from 10 to 20,000 feet, in nickel silver and standard silver cases, shape and size of a Watch, at Rs. 25, Rs. 30, Rs. 35, Rs. 40, Rs. 55, Rs. 65 to Rs. 130.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

PURE, FRESH, Superior English Dairy machine-made Butter, Cream, Cream Cheese, separated Milk, always available at the BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Lane.

STEAM-LAUNCH.—"VICTORIA." This Fine New Launch is AVAILABLE FOR PICNICS to Elephanta and other places of pleasure resort in the Bombay Harbour. For Terms apply to THOMAS COOK & SON 3, Rampart Row.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal ramed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

A LADY RETURNING to ENGLAND in April or earlier would be glad to take charge of a child.—"Z", Convent of S. Mary, Panch Howds, Poona.

MOTIVALA'S TOOTH POWDER—An elegant Dentifrice, which whilst making the teeth pearly, white, soundand beautiful, strengthens the gums and removes inflammation and pain. It prevents the formation of tartar, stops decay and bleeding and removes discoloration and bad and unpleasant odours. Price per ounce phial 4 annas. For certificates see handbills, which can be had of S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, an experienced PARSI GRADUATE. The salary of Rs. 250 per Mensem. Apply to "M." care of this Paper.

WANTED, a LARGE GODOWN, in vicinity of Taylor's Hotel. Immediate possession required. Write to "96," care of this Paper.

WANTED, a MEDICAL PRACTITIONER, who would undertake to cure HYSTERIA. The Patient is a resident in the Up-Country who will pay his travelling expenses, besides lodging, boarding, and medicines. He will receive as his reward Rupees Three Thousand, if the patient continues free from any Hysterical fits for two consecutive years. Any one willing to undertake the treatment of the Patient should address to "X," care of this Paper.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Splendidly situated, 10 minutes, walk from Station through the noted Lanowli Woods. Cuisne, attendance, and posting good. Access to Billiard Rooms. Posting to Kandhalla, Bushi Tank, Karli Caves, &c., on the shortest notice. For terms apply to PROPRIETOR, Lanowli Gymkhana Hotel.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

BUY your FLOUR at PEARSE'S at about 12 per cent. less than CO-OPERATIVE PRICES, SIRDAR'S PALACE, Apollo Street.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! —The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

HALL MARKED 18-Kt. GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—A fresh Consignment of London-made Keeper Rings of MIZPHIA, BUCKEL, CURVED, CHASED, and many other elegant Designs just to hand. Price Rs. 15 only. Well worth money.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Meadows Street.

FOR SALE.—Best ADEN PUMICE. Apply to Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW BROTHERS, 41, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE, a Light and Stylish VICTORIA, in Good Condition. Price Rs. 600. Also a DOG CART, by Bennett. Price Rs. 450. Apply to "N," care of this Office.

SURGICAL, MEDICAL and MONTHLY NURSES are available on application to the SISTER SUPERIOR, at the European General Hospital, from whom all information may be obtained.

THE "CHAMPION" HAND ICE MACHINE, indispensable for Camp and Up-country residences. Simple, Effectual, Economical, in stock—F. W. SHALLIS, Marine Street, Bombay.

NATIVE ART POTTERY.—Wonderland School of Art Compound.—New Colours and Shapes Suitable for Presents. Very moderate Prices.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN.—The most popular Hotel on the Hill, affords all the comforts of a home at moderate charge. Rooms are bright, airy, and commodious, while the situation is the highest and the most central.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—Open from October. Most central situation. Best accommodation and first-class cuisine. Rooms facing west.—Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, &c. Apply "P.," care of this Office.

ELIGIBLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—DR. LAWRENCE'S BUNGALOW, grounds, trees, and well, &c., at Ahmednagar, suitable for mills, factories, or residence. Inspection invited. Written offers received by Mr. GEO. SCOTT, Satara.

JUST PUBLISHED.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1891.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound. Price Rs. 5. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET, from 1st April, for 8 months or one year, a WELL FURNISHED BUNGALOW, on Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill. For particulars apply to E. S. LUARD, Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill.

BRONZE KID EVENING SHOES, Plain, with neat bow, Rs. 8-8. Do. Gold beaded, Rs. 10-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PIANOS TUNED and REPAIRED by thoroughly experienced European Tuners only. Special rates for regular Tunings.—S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

'THE STANDARD' again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year New Assurances £1,379,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

TRICYCLES AND BICYCLES, Bassinette and Perambulators, a large stock to select from, of good English make. Various styles and patterns with latest improvements.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

RECEIVED A LARGE Supply of French Regulators, Repeaters of all kinds, Rs. 40, Rs. 50, Rs. 60, Rs. 80 to Rs. 200. Never imported in India before.—STEFFENAUER, and Co., Fort, Bombay.

LESSONS are given in Russian, French, and German by Mons Henri. C. SOHN, P.C.T.T.L. Good accent is guaranteed. Pupils are attended at their own residences. For particulars apply to "BONAPARTE," care of this Office.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara :—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore :—All the cases tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY.—Rs. 48 for one year; 25 for 6 months; 13 for 3 months; Rs. 5 1 month in advance, postage extra.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 116 Military Messes and twenty-nine Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL St. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Owner suddenly obliged to go home—

	Rs.
SKIPPER, B.A.P., 13-3, hunted regularly last season, and this with Bombay Hounds, and never sick a day. Good after Pig. Goes well in a trap or shigram	175
DEMON, C.A.P, 13-3, hunted this season with Bombay Hounds. Believed to be sound. Good fencer, snaffle mouth	200
SENATOR, B.A.P., 13-2, very handsome. Good trapper. Has been fired on off foreleg. Believed to be practically sound and suitable for ordinary hacking	100
English-built Dog-cart by Windover, suitable for 13-2 to 14-2 Horses. In good order; in use only 18 months	350
One set black country Harness, in good order	25

Apply to
C. H. ROSS,
71, Apollo Street or Yacht Club.

WANTED.

NOTIFICATION.

WANTED, qualified European FIRST ENGINEER and SECOND WEAVING MASTER for Indore State Mills. Salary to each Rs. 301 per mensem. Apply immediately to Naib Divan Khasgi. None need apply who have had no practical experience of the working of a Mill.

K. C. BEDARKAR,
Minister to His Highness Maharaja Holkar.
Indore, 25th January, 1891.

SITUATION WANTED.

A NORTH of ENGLAND Colliery Overman holding Government Certificate seeks Re-ENGAGEMENT either as Mining Engineer or Overman, His Covenant with Government ends in April next. Has been in India 4 years. Was last employed in England as Overman in a Colliery drawing 800 to 1,000 tons a day. Good certificates. Apply to F. W. FORSYTH, Khost, Colliery, Baluchistan.

ELECTRO-HOMŒOPATHIC POOR DISPENSARY

ST. ALOYSIUS' COLLEGE, MANGALORE, S. C.
GENERAL DEPOT IN INDIA
For Count C. Mattei's Medicines.

GLOBULES 70 as 6; 170 as. 12; 350 Re. 1-8-0; 700, Rs. 2-8-0

ELECTRIC FLUIDS—2 drams, as. 8; 4 drams, Re 1; 1 oz Re. 1-12-0.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.—Mother Tinctures and Powders, as. 1-6 per dram. Dilutions and Pills as. 1-3 per dram.

FOR PRICE LIST ADDRESS :—
AUG. MULLER, S. J., Manager.

J. NEUBERG, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF
REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS
JUST RECEIVED.

THE attention of Connoisseurs in this SPECIALITE is respectfully requested to the following

SELECT BRANDS :—

		Rs.	a.
*AGUILA D'ORO, Reg. Reina, per box of	100	36	0
LARRANAGAS, Reg. Londres, „	50	16	0
HENRY CLAYS, Reg. Madrid, „	„	14	0
LA CAUCADUA, Vegueros ... „	„	14	0
Do. do. ... „	100	26	0
UPMANN, Reg. Reina ... ... „	„	26	0
Do. Londres ... „	„	26	0
*AGUILA D'ORO, Princessas... „	„	25	0
HENRY CLAYS, Non Plus Ultra „	„	20	0
EL PILOTO, Reg. Preciosa ... „	„	20	0

* Popularly known as Bock's Eagles.

MALTA CIGARS.
SPOTTED CABANAS.—Rs. 11-0 per 100.
Very Choice.

FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the
ONLY ORIGINAL BRAND,
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

ROYALS	Rs. 4 0	per 100
TRABUCOS	„ 3 12	„
COQUETAS	„ 3 8	„

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND
CEYLON
An agreeable place to visit during
THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea. And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18. "THE GRAND" & CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every Comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure, nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men will be sent Post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 249, High Holborn, London, Eng.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

BANKS.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 588,075
REST	„ 215,333

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—

FIXED, for 12 months.....................5 per cent. per annum
FIXED DEPOSIT for 6 months......4 per cent. per annum
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balances not exceeding Rs. 50,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and a West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St. Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL.................£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Rampart Row, W. Acting Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND............£140,000

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances, under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—

For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per Annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital......$ 100,00,000. Paid up...$ 81,68,062·50
Balance in Course of Payment.........$ 18,31,937·50
Reserve Fund..............................$ 54,82,127·20
Reserve Liability of Proprietors......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE :
ALBERT DEACON, Esq (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co).
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
A. H. PHILPOTTS, Esq. Carshalton, Surrey.
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent., on daily balances, if not under Rs. 500, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on Application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal-Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.

Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, and avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices :—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 „
MASTIFFS	£20 „
BOARHOUNDS	£20 „
BULL DOGS	£20 „
BULL TERRIERS	£10 „
FOX TERRIERS	£10 „
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 „
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 „
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10 „

Apply
MR. CHAAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.,
Lanark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors : THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &C. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

INSURANCES.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET." A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve months	Rs. 26
Six months	„ 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta. Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay., or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co. Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct or the subscriber's address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d per quarter.

OFFICE :—Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE Press, having leased from the

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY,
AND
The BHOWNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement, on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by Rail, Placards exhibited at the different stations are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and Native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular Troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram and Tandur.

Orders for exhibiting Advertisement Boards on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stations will also be received at this Office.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their Business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATION THE G. I. P. R. LINE

Musjid Bunder.
Chinchpoogly
Parel Station
Dadur
Sion
Coorla
Ghat-Cooper
Bhandoop
Tannaha
Deewa
Callian Junction *ab*
Titwalla
Khadawa'i
Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurde
Kussarah *a*
Egutpoora
Ghotee
Bailgaum
Deolalee B. Siding
Nassick Rd *a*
Kheirwadee
Niphar
Nassulgaum
Munmar
Nandgaum *a*
Naidongree
Chelisgaum
Kujgaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawuda
Sisowlee
Julgaum
Bhadli
Bhosawul Junction *ac*
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwa *ab*
Jawar
Beerh
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurda *a*
Timoornee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam
Khundi
Dularia
Etarsee (for Hoshangabad)
Rampur
Bagra
Semri
Sohagpore *ad*
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Bankeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Bail
Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirganj (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Budlapoor
Wangni
Narel
Chinchowli
Kurjut *ab*
Padesdari
Khandalla
Lanowlee *a*
Karli
Kurkulla
Tulligaun
Salaivadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poona *bdd*
Loonee
Ooroolee
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhond *b*
Borebail
Decksal and Bheegwan
Kartruz
Pomulwaree
Warengaum
Nargaum
Khankeer
Mulkapoor
BiswaBridge
Nandoora
Julliumb
Sheagaum *a*
Parus
Dapki
Akola
Boregaum
Katipurus
Moortizapore
Mohona
Koorun
Budnaira
Malker
Chandoor
Damergaum
Poolgaum
Dygaum
Wurdah *b*
Pownar
Sindee
Boree
Kapri
Saigaon
Jehwoor
Keim
Barsee Rd
Marheh
Unger
Mohol
Packney
Sholapur *ac*
Hoodgee
Kurubgam
Doodneh
Goodoor
Goolburga
Shahabad *abe*
Wadi
Nulwar
Yedagherry
Sydapore Road
Kistna
Chickasgo
Raichore

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc *a*
Chitapore
Mulkid Gate
Jram
Nawandgi
Tandura
Dharur
Gangawaram
Gulaguda
Shankarpalli
Lingampallie
Musapetgate
Hyderabad
Secunderabad

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.

Wadwan Junc. do.
City
Limbd
Chuda
Rampur
Kundli
Botad
Ningala
Ujalvar
Dhola Junc.
Jalia
Dhasa
Lathi
Chital
Lunidhar
Kunkavav
Khakhari
Vavd.
Jetpur
Jetalsar
Dhorajl
Sanaah
Songad
Sihore
Vartej
Ghadechi
Bhavnagar

a Refreshment Rooms.
b Junction for Jabalpur line.
c 15 minutes for early Tea.
d 30 minutes or Dinner.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
Indian Banks					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 20	8p.c.p.a.	Rs. 937½xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	975
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	910
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	120
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£23
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	230
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	--
National Bank of India	37,330	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	160
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	170

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	475
Anglo-Indian	19,315	100	4	2	76xd
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	2 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	700
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co.	600	500	500	20	400
Central India	3,750	500	500	65	1,000
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	935
Connaught Mills	600	500	25	10 pr. ct.	630
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	20	630
Coorla Mills	860	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	465
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	490
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	850
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	610
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	480
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	105
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	820
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	25	10 pr. ct.	660
Howard and Bulloughs	11,500	500	500	25	595
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	840
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	370
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	945
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	635
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	345
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	10	235
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	797½
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	685
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	675
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	535
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	190xd
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,600	1,000	1,000	35	877½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,900
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	300
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 50	1,205
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	0	110
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,625
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	740
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	380
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	5
Presidency Mills Co(Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,140
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,350
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	275
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	Nil.	230
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	560
Swadeshi Mills	13,000	500	500	Nil.	400
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	390
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	740
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	690
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,050
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	20	660
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	11,000	Nil.	800
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	740

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly guar.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	..	£100	All	5 p.c.	1,400
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	..	£18	—	do.	420

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Yearly.	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,010
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	825
Apollo	750	2,400	2,208	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	355
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	135d
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	--	505
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	80
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	355
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,550
English Press and Manfg.					190
Fort	180	250	..	Rs. 20	1075
French	515	8,500	8,500	50	525
Harvey and	300	500	all	20	
Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	410xd
Hengoli Press Co., Ld.	750	180	all	32½	145
Khangaum	240	450	450	54	420
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	437½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	440
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	177½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	550
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	95
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	380
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	120	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	2	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,200
Sind	400	12,000	750	50	425
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	..	210
Volkart	—	,000		Rs. 80	740

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly.	Cash Rate.
Alcock, Ashdown & ..	1,000 750	200 150	200 150	10 7½	220 160
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	50
Badham Pile	15,000	100	100	12	90
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	185	18	40
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	750
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,380xd
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	33½	845xd
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	100
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	840
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	20
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	400
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 11	182½
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	1,000
Geyer & Co., Ld	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11½
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	26½	288
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	90
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	50
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	82
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	--	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	60
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	372½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd	2,300
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	63
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	--	70
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	995
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	95
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	14½
Western India Flour	—	—	—	—	16

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 21-4
China Leaf	„ 20-14
Pekin Bar Gold, New	„ 20-4
Do. Old	„ 20-6
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	„ 20-12
English Sovereigns	„ 13-3
Do. Dragons	„ 13-2
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	„ 106-9
Bar Silver 17 Do.	„ 106-10
Sycee Silver	„ 106

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Hudson's Tent of Mysteries, 5 p.m. to 10 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana Races, Ordinaries, 5-30 p.m.
Native Passenger Ships' Commission.
Temperance Demonstration, Town Hall, 8-30 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Curfow (s), from Blyth ; Regina (s), New Port ; Booldana (s), Calcutta ; and Centre Amerique (barque), Mauritius.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Rosetta (s), for China, &c. ; Oriental (s), Calcutta, &c. ; Inchgarvie (s), Karachi ; and Laucashire (s), Antwerp.

G. I. P. Railway.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 24th January, 1891, shows an increase of Rs. 45,252 in the total earnings.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, and Kattyawar Coast, per extra s. s. Karagola, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a.m. to-morrow.

The Beggar Nuisance.—Inspector MacCubbin yesterday prosecuted thirty mendicants before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on a charge of soliciting alms, in Hornby Road and Parsee Bazaar Gate Street. The accused, who did not admit the charge, were ordered by the Court to be detained in custody for one day.

Music on the Esplanade.—H. E. the Governor's Band will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, at half-past five :—

Quadrille	Potpourri	Strauss.
Overture	La Sirene	Auber.
Selection	Favorite Operas	Offenbach.
Valse	Estremadura	Bucalossi.
Reminiscences of Verdi.		
Galop	Iris	Faust.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The Band of the 2nd Glo'ster Regiment will play at the Yacht Club the following programme, this evening, at 5-45 p.m. :—

Overture	Bohemian Girl	Balfe.
Valse	Doctrinen	Gung'l.
Selection	Patience	Sullivan.
Valse	The Grenadiers	Waldteufel.
Selection	Spanish Melodies	Rello.
Galop	Madcap	Rello.

Piari Lal the European.—Inspector Saunders yesterday, placed a European lad, named Piari Lal, aged 21 years, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on a charge of being a vagrant. Piari Lal, it will be recollected, arrived in Bombay from Jubbulpore, where he had been brought up by a rajah, and consequently could not speak English. Some officers in the Salvation Army, taking pity upon him, received him into their head-quarters and provided for him. Piari, however, refused to work, leaving his home, and wandered about the streets of this city without any apparent means of subsistence. His Worship directed the vagrant to be located in the Government Workhouse.

A New Polka.—We have to thank Messrs. S. Rose and Co., of Bombay, for a copy of a very pretty little polka, "Forget-me-not," by Mr. J. David, of which Messrs. Rose and Co. are the publishers. The introduction consists of an Andante movement in the key of F minor, in which key the whole piece is written. The composition is tuneful and catchy, calculated to incite the feet to movement. We had the advantage of hearing the piece played on a magnificent instrument, one of Messrs. Greenwood and Co.'s most recent importations, so we are in a position to judge as to the effect. The music is by no means difficult, and only requires to be known to become popular. We can cordially recommend "Forget-me-not" to our readers as suitable for evening 'hops.'—*Western Wit and Wisdom.*

Playing Truant.—Johannes Hansen, a Norwegian youth and employed as a coal trimmer on the s. s. Drumburlie, now lying in the Victoria Dock, was yesterday prosecuted before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, by Constable Moore, on a charge of leaving his ship without permission. From the evidence adduced it appears that as Hansen showed his reluctance for remaining on board his vessel, he had been placed before Mr. Richardson on Wednesday, and sentenced to forfeit three days' wages. Prisoner expressed his fears of proceeding to sea again, owing to the conduct of the engineers. Captain Neville, the master of the boat, informed the Court that the youth had served him for about two months. During this time no complaint had been made to him concerning the conduct of the engineers. Hansen, who was in receipt of £3-15s. as monthly wages, was inclined to be somewhat lazy, and had on several occasions been found asleep inside the ship's boilers. The Court made an order that Hansen should be sent to the Government Workhouse till the ship sailed.

Suicides.—An inquest was held yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, regarding the death of MowjeeMadhowjee, a carpenter, aged 30 years, living at Northbrook Street. Deceased was given to excessive drinking. On Tuesday afternoon he returned home at about seven o'clock in the evening, in an intoxicated condition, and at once went to bed. Half an hour afterwards his wife went to him to rouse him for his supper, but found that he was unconscious. She at once called in a medical practitioner, who advised the wife to take deceased to the J. J. Hospital, where he died at one o'clock yesterday morning. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide by taking opium.—The Coroner also held another inquest at Kamattipoora, on the body of Gowsee Gheeroo, a Hindoo mendicant, aged 30 years. About fifteen days ago deceased had to give up his occupation as a weaver on account of bad sight, and since then he has been subsisting by begging. For the last twenty years Gowsee suffered from fits, which came on every day. About 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, Mahadoo Laxman, a labourer in the Health Department of the Bombay Municipality, went into a municipal tank in Kamattipoora, 7th Street to clean it, when he found the body of the deceased. Life was then extinct. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide by drowning when in an unsound state of mind.

Enforcing the Port Regulations.—At the instance of Captain Mackay, Assistant Conservator of the Port, Luximon Rama, a tindal in charge of a native craft, was charged yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, with anchoring his boat in the stream without showing his lights. The prisoner in answer to the charge preferred against him, said his light was lying at the bottom of his boat. His Worship fined the accused Rs. 10.—A second tindal named Abdool Kadar Shaik Dawood was prosecuted by Mr. H. Kennard, a harbour pilot, for fouling the navigation of the Dock channel. The evidence adduced in support of the charge disclosed that the boatmen sailed across the bows of the s. s. Endeavour as she was being piloted out of Dock on Tuesday. A collision, which seemed imminent, was only avoided by easing the engines. Prisoner's defence was that he had given the vessel plenty of water-way and had been in no danger of colliding. The Court inflicted a fine of Rs. 10. Captain Mackay also complained against five boatmen for neglecting to carry their lights while sailing their boats in the harbour. Two of the prisoners stated that their motive for this action was precaution, since they had a cargo of kerosine oil. Captain Mackay thereupon remarked that inflammable cargo necessitated being conveyed during the day and not at night when it was incumbent upon them to carry their lights. Evidence in support of the charge being adduced, the bench inflicted a fine of Rs. 5 upon each of the prisoners.

GYMKHANA SKY-RACES.

SATURDAY, 31st January.

Ordinaries at the Gymkhana to-day, at 5-30 p.m.

That animals frequently attain to an extremely green old age is a well-known fact ; an elephant lives over one hundred years ; whales are said to live for two or three hundred, though it is rather difficult to understand how the life of an individual could be measured. There is a crane in the London Zoological Gardens at present which has been there since the year '48—a very respectable time indeed. This is by no means the only example of longevity among the inhabitants of the Zoo ; a polar bear lived in comfort for 37 years, and there is a rhinoceros in the Gardens now which arrived in 1868. But the most striking instance of all was a parrot, now unfortunately no longer there, which attained to the venerable age of fifty odd years at least. It may have been old when it came for anything that is known to the contrary. These facts argue in favour of the well-being of the collection of animals in the Regent's Park.

THE FAILURE OF BENN, ASHLEY AND CO.

At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, before Mr. C. F. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case in which Mr. W. M. MacDonald and Mr. Burjorji Rustomji Mullaferoze, recently of the firm of Messrs. Benn, Ashley and Company, who stand charged, at the instance of Meghjee Tulsidass, a wool merchant, with cheating, criminal breach of trust, and criminal misappropriation of two consignments for 289 bales of wool, was resumed.

Mr. Chitty and Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta, barristers-at-law, instructed by Mr. Wilkin, solicitor, were counsels for the prosecution. Mr. Inverarity barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Craigie, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Ownen, and Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, defended the accused.

Henry Edgar Moore, a sub-accountant in the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, was the next witness called, who said :—I produce a bill drawn by the accused Burjorji for £700. I did not receive the key of any warehouse, and know nothing about this matter except from hearsay. I have also not been to any godown of Messrs. Benn, Ashley and Co.

Cross-examination declined.

Peter Rowe, next examined, said :—I was a bookkeeper in the employment of Messrs. Benn, Ashley and Co. This position I held till their suspension of payment. I see this bill for £700. There is an entry of it in the bill-book for last year. Burjorji, is the head of the native consignment department, and is paid by commission on sales of piece-goods, metals, &c. The bill was negotiated and the proceeds received by Benn, Ashley and Company on the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China. The bill was against wool. Burjorji Rustomji, accused No. 2, was the real drawer of the bill. He has an account in Benn, Ashley and Co.'s ledger commencing from 1886. He draws Rs. 500 a month on account of commission. The bill for £700 is not entered to Burjorji's account, as the wool belonged to Benn, Ashley and Co., consequently the proceeds are credited to their account. Burjorji had drawn twenty-three bills in 1890, aggregating £14,000. They were exactly of the same character as the bill for £700.

Cross-examined : The wool in regard to the bill for £700 has nothing to do with the complainant's account. In all the other twenty-three cases the wool had been delivered to the Bank in due course. The wool belonged to Benn, Ashley and Co., and Burjorji had no real interest in the transaction. There is no entry of interest to Goculdass's account after December 8. I have always been employed in the firm of Benn, Ashley and Co. I do not know of any firm in Bombay that pays interest on money but does not use that money in business. I knew the firm was in trouble, but I had no idea about the suspension of payment. Burjorji had nothing whatever to do with the firm except being the head of the native consignment department. He had to look after the "garbling" (cleaning) of wool. He had nothing whatever to do with negotiating the bills or the financing. He had nothing whatever to do with the account-books or correspondence of the firm except in his own department. Burjorji did not know as much about the account-books as I did. He had not examined them, as far as I know, for 1890. There had been no balance-sheet drawn up in his book showing the position of the firm before the suspension. I know now that the difficulties of the firm were caused by transactions in England, which did not appear in the Bombay books at all.

Mr. Inverarity : And don't you know now that those transactions were transactions of the firm of Bevis, Russell & Co., and not of Benn, Ashley & Co.

Mr. Pheroshah Mehta objected to this question, as it was a leading one. The question, the learned counsel contended, was not a proper one in cross-examination. Facts could not be elicited from the witness which were not within his own knowledge.

The Court did not see any objection, and allowed the question.

Witness continues : I cannot point to a single entry in the Bombay books of Benn, Ashley and Company that has led to their suspending payment. At the end of 1889 there was a large balance against the complainant.

The case was re-adjourned till twelve noon on Monday the 2nd proximo, for the re-examination of the witness.

THE CZAREWITCH'S TOUR.

The Czarewitch and suite arrived at Calcutta on Monday afternoon, the train drawing up at the Howrah platform at a few minutes after half past four. Here the Viceroy, the Lieutenant-Governor, General Lord Frankfort, with their respective staffs, and Mr. Lambert, Commissioner of Police were present to receive the party. A guard-of-honour of the East Indian Railway Volunteers was drawn up on the platfrom, His Imperial Highness being received with the usual honours on alighting. After His Excellency had exchanged greetings with the Czarewitch, formal introductions took place, and a move was then made to the carriages in waiting outside. Here the 31st Field Battery had meanwhile fired a salute of 21 guns, and a second guard-of-honour of the East Surrey Regiment presented arms as the party were driven away. In the first carriage were the Viceroy with His Imperial Highness seated on his right, Lord William Beresford, Military Secretary, and a Russian aide-de-camp in the uniform of the Imperial Guard. In the next carriage were the Lieutenant-Governor and Prince George of Greece. The Body-guard furnished a full escort. The route was lined throughout with troops, the 17th Bengal Infantry coming first from the station to No. 1 Jetty, then the 3rd Bengal Infantry along Strand Road, a squadron of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry taking up the line into Fairlie Place, where it was continued by the East Surrey Regiment into Clive Street and Dalhousie Square east and north, the Buffs lining Old Court House Street up to the gates of Government House. In the grounds of the latter was a strong guard-of honour of the Calcutta Volunteers on either side of the entrance, while in front of the grand staircase was a company of the Buffs with band and colours. The streets all along the route were crowded with thousands of the native population, while Old Court House Street was literally packed with people. Every coign of vantage on roofs and balconies was occupied, and there was a liberal display of bunting. As the carriages passed along the troops presented arms and the spectators gave the visitors a hearty welcome by clapping of hands and that hum of voices which takes the place of English cheers. The Czarewitch and suite were in handsome uniforms, the most distinctive being those of the Russian Imperial Guard, with helmets surmounted by the double eagle.

Soon after 4 o'clock the chief officials began to assemble on the grand staircase and half an hour later there was a fairly large gathering of European and Native gentlemen, though the available space was by no means filled. The Commander-in-chief, with his personal staff, and a small escort of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, rode from the Fort to Government House. He fittingly represented the army in India, which was otherwise only modestly in evidence. Along the route it must probably have struck the Russian visitors accustomed to grand military diplay in their own country that the garrison of the capital of India was exceeding small, being practically only four regiments strong, with a complement of artillery. A royal salute was given by the guards-of-honour as the carriage drove up to the steps, the bands playing the Russian National Anthem. The Viceroy and Czarewitch passed up the staircase through a double line of representatives of the European and Native community, and on arriving on the terrace His Excellency introduced the Commander-in-chief, the Chief Justice, the Bishop of Calcutta and the members of the Executive Council to his Imperial Highness, who had acknowledged the presence of those gathered to meet him by carrying his hand at the salute. Among the notabilities present were the Maharajas of Cooch Behar, Durbhanga and Bettiah, Nawab Ahsanullah Khan, Maharaja Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore, and Maharaja Narendra Krishna. After a few minutes' halt the Viceroy conducted His Imperial Highness to the throne room and the assembly dispered, the troops marching to quarters through the crowded streets. The Czarewitch seemed in excellent health and spirits, and apparently was well pleased with the welcome given him. The afternoon was delightfully cool and bright, and Calcutta was seen at its best.

In the evening a State dinner was given, followed by a public reception. The rooms at Government House were thronged, and it is seldom so great a number of persons have been gathered together in and about the throne room. The evening was spent in a series of introductions to the Czarewitch by the Viceroy, the party breaking up shortly after eleven o'clock. It was a thoroughly representative one, every nationality here contributing its quota. The military element was sufficiently strong to give colour to the crowd which circulated slowly through the rooms with little pauses here and there as the Czarewitch went through the necessary ceremony of introduction. Among those present were Wali Ahmad, the Kabul envoy, in his distinctive Afghan dress, and native officers from the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, the 3rd and 17th Bengal Infantry.

Clean house honestly and thoroughly with SAPOLIO. Remember that "Pretence is a foul house swept before the doors." Don't live so. Agents.—H. BALLANTINE and SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

VOLUNTEER SHOOTING AT IGATPURI.

(From our own Correspondent.)

IGATPURI, Jan. 26.

The annual Company Competition took place last Saturday on the Company's range, and, considering the weather, which was anything but favourable for shooting, the wind changing from right to left, some very good scores were put on. A new feature in the programme was the Volley-Firing Contest, which created a deal of interest, and several teams entered, which resulted in Sergeant G. Osborne's team winning by one point from Sergeant Webber's with full points.

Captain A. Pilkington, who has been in command of "D" Company for some time, takes a great deal of interest in shooting and volunteering, deserves great praise, and may be also congratulated on his company having won the Regimental Challenge Cup, three years successively, and the Championship twice ; this is owing, no doubt, to a shooting club existing in the company, under the secretaryship of Sergeant-Instructor Repper, which brings out a number of men for practice twice a week. The following are the scores :—

Match I.

	200 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Corpl R Hayter	22	24	46
Lce-Corpl C Guiver	26	20	46
Vol W Whitehead	21	23	44
Lce-Sergt G Osborne	20	23	43
Lce-Corpl T Clark	21	21	42
Vol C Gidney	21	21	42
Lce-Corpl J Wolfe	23	19	42
Vol J Valentine	19	22	41

Match II.

	300 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Lce-Corpl C Guiver	23	24	47
Lce-Sergt G Osborne	23	24	47
Vol W Whitehead	21	25	46
Lce-Corpl J Wolfe	22	21	43
Sergt J Imrie	23	20	43
Vol J Valentine	24	19	43
Corpl R Freeman	23	19	42
Vol G Brown	24	18	42
Corpl R Haytor	24	19	39

Match III.—"Bugle Stakes." Distance 200 yards and 15 paces round the pole.

Corpl R Freeman	27
Lce-Corpl G Sharpe	24
Vol J Newberry	24
Vol C Gidney	24
Lce-Corpl R Isitt	21
Dr.-Major S Webber	21

Match IV.—"Volley-Firing Contest." 600 yards.

Lce-Sergt G Osborne	1st Prize.
Vol J Valentine	
Vol W Sangers	
Lce-Corpl G Sharpe	
Vol C Green	
Dr-Major S Webber	2nd Prize.
Corpl R Haytor	
Lce-Corpl L Isitt	
Lce-Corpl T Clark	
Vol De Cruz	

Match V.—"Recruits."

	900 yds.	300 yds.	Total.
Vol Mendes	22	14	36
Vol Pearcey	19	6	25
Vol DeSilva	19	6	25
Vol Farir	16	6	22

Match VI.—"Consolation."

	300 yards.
Lce-Corpl H Clark	22
Vol W Sangers	22
Vol J Wright	20

CALCUTTA RACES.

SECOND DAY.

1st Race.—"The Sensation Handicap." For Arabs and C-B's. Value, Rs 1,500. Distance, ¾ mile.

Mr Gregory's Tangri, 9st 12lb, Wool	1
Mr Apcar's Sabot, 9st 4lb, J Robinson	2
Mr John's Tete-a-Tete, 6st 9lb, Pug	3

Also ran—Tosca, 7st 7lb ; Lucile, 7st 3lb, and Victory, 7st 1lb.

Time, 1 min. 17½ secs.

2nd Race.—"The Scurry Handicap." For ponies 13st 2lb and 13st 3lb, Value Rs 1,500. Distance, 5 furlongs.

Mr Goodall's Pirate Queen, 8st 2lb, Wool	1
Mr Boteler's Rubies, 7st 5lb, Pugh	2
Mr Apcar's Miss F, 7st 8lb, Gibbs	3

Also ran—Marquise, 8st 12lb ; Tenassserim, 7st 9lb, and Teviot, 7st 6lb.

Time, 53½ secs.

3rd Race.—"The Selling Race." For all horses.

Mr Valentine's St Swithin, 8st 0lb, Gibbs	1
Mr Albery's Bugler, 8st 8lb, Trahan	2
Mr Peter's Lorna, 8st 8lb, J Robinson	3

Also ran—Faugh-a-Balagh, 9st 2lb ; G G, 8st 8lb ; Vedette, 7st 10lb ; Sir George, 7st 10lb ; Ex-Sergeant, 7st 6lb ; and Jasper, 7st 6lb ; Cousie, 8st 12lb, being lame, was scratched.

Time, 1 min. 17 3-5 secs.

4th Race.—"The Merchants' Plate" A Handicap for all Horses. Value Rs. 4,000. Distance 1½ miles.

Mr Jackson's Giddy, Girl, 7st 0lb, Pugh	1
Lord W M Beresford's Cumberland, 7st 0lb, Kadir	2
Mr Gregory's Stepaside, 8st 3lb, Wood	3

Also ran—Myall King, 9st 12lb ; Moorhouse, 9st 4lb ; Recall, 9st 2lb ; and Camillus, 7st 8lb.

Time, 2 mins. 42 1-5 secs.

5th Race.—"The Hooghly Plate." A Handicap for all Ponies. Value, Rs. 4,000. Distance, 1¼ miles.

Mr David Ezra's The Wild Oat, 9st 2lb, Trahan	1
Mr Peter's Marquee, 8st 0lb, Gibbs	2
Mr Runjeet's Lord Harry, 9st 2lb, Pugh	3

Also ran—Coupola, 9st 10 lb ; Cyclops, 9st 5lb ; Padlock, 8st 13lb ; Lutzen, 8st 2lb ; St Michael, 7st 4lb ; Success, 7st 0lb, and Whisperer, 6st 0lb.

Time, 1 min. 3 1-5 secs.

6th Race.—"The Pony Handicap." For Ponies 13st 3lb and 13st 2lb. Value, Rs. 1,500. Distance ½ mile.

Lord Beresford's Lord Clyde, 8st 11lb, Vinall	1
Mr Apcar's Maythorn, 9st 5lb, J Robinson	2
Mr Kegan's Tambourine, 7st 4lb, Wool	3

Also ran—Achievement, 9st 10lb ; Maythorn, 8st 12lb ; Ren, 7st 10lb ; Zora, 7st 7lb ; Mignonette, 7st 2lb ; Trogan, 7st 0lb ; and Southern Queen, 6st 7lb.

Time, 1 min. 4½ secs.

7th Race.—"The Selling Race." For all ponies. Value, Rs. 750. Distance, ¾ mile.

Mr Vincent's Red Gauntlet, 7st 10lb, Pugh	1
Mr Elliott's Lubra, 9st 1lb, Owner	2
Capt Hayes's Old Boots, 8st 2lb, D Greenhalgh	3

Also ran—Piervette, 9st 13lb ; Better Days, 8st 11lb ; Ram Pershad, 8st 7lb : Fleur de Lys, 7st 10lb ; and Tomtit, 7st 1lb.

Time, 1 min. 23½ secs.

HIGH COURT.—January 30.

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

690—Balkrishna and D—For pauper—Krishnanath Narayen vs. Atmaram Narayen and others—Wadia and G., and Roughton and B.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

691—Nanu and H., and R. and B.—Balkrishna Vasudeo Narayen Kirtikar and others vs. the Bank of Bengal.—Crawford, B., B. and B.—Part heard.

692—Balkrishna and D. for paupers—Goolam Hoosen Allarakhia vs. Rahimbhoy Hemraj and others—Wadia and G., and L., S., F. and N. (on question of costs).

693—Shamrao, P—Hajee Hassun Lalbhoy vs. Kondonbai —Wadia and G.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

541-90—Conroy and B—Hajee Joosub Peerbhoy vs the Bank of Bengal and others—Craigie, L and O.—Part heard.

355-89—Ardesir, H and D—Jamilabebee vs Hajee Syed Imadoodin and others—M H Khan.

Defended New Long Causes.

537-90—Tyabjee and D—Jafferjee Hasonalli vs Yoosoofalli Hasonalli and another—Thakurdas, D and C.

594-90—Bicknell and M—Aunndibai vs Kashinath Sumbhajee Marker and others -Payne, G and S.

631-90—Roughton and B.—Balmockund Kaniram and others vs Burjorjee Shapoorjee Desai.—Conroy and B.

634-90—Crawford, B., B., and B.—The B. & P. S. N. Co. vs. Bahoed Abdoola and another.—In person.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

421-88—Jefferson, B D and K—Bai Muni Gowri vs Narrondas Culliandas and another—Craigie, L and O.—Part heard.

165-90—Little, S F and N—Trustees of the Port of Bombay vs Joshi Bhimjee Hurriram and others—Mansuklal, D and J

413-90—Chitnis, M and M—Manguldas Permanundas vs Tribhowandas Nursidas and others—Crawford B B and B.

718-89—Chitnis M and M—Heerjee Hunsraj vs George Dove and others—Conroy and B.

Holloway's Ointment.—Go where you may, in every country and in all climes, persons will be found who have a ready word of praise for this Ointment. For chaps, chafes, scalds, bruises, and sprains, it is an invaluable remedy ; for bad legs, bad breasts, and piles, it may be confidently relied upon for effecting a sound and permanent cure. In cases of puffed ankles, erysipelas, and rheumatism, Holloway's Ointment gives the greatest comfort by reducing the inflamation, cooling the blood, soothing the nerves, adjusting the circulation, and expelling the impurities. This Ointment should have a place in every nursery. It will cure all those manifold skin affections, which, originating in childhood, gain strength with the child's growth.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steam-ship Inchgarvie, 1,705 tons, Captain F G Major, sailed yesterday for Karachi in ballast.

The Brig Flor de Diu, 133 tons, Nacoda, cleared yesterday for Delegoa Bay via Diu, with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

The Barque Centre Amerique, 633 tons, Captain H LeNorman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

The steam-ship Curfew, 1,261 tons, Captain R Sangster, arrived in harbour yesterday from Blyth, with a cargo of 2,243 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W and A Graham and Co.

The steam-ship Larnaca, 1,492 tons, Captain A Thompson, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Batoum, with 80,000 cases kerosine oil. The vessel is consigned to the Bombay Co.

The steam-ship Regina, 1,672 tons, Captain John J Reed, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newport, with a cargo of 2,942 tons coals and a quantity of iron. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Beyts, Craig and Co.

The steam-ship Lancashire, 2,507 tons, Captain G H Harris, cleared yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs Wormald, Master Wormald, Mr J Wormald, Miss Penny, and Miss Boston.

The B I S N Co's steam-ship Oriental, 938 tons, Captain J. Forbes, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Brigade General E Faunce, Major M. Saunders, Lt Col H Harvey Kelly, Captain Riddell and 65 deck.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P and O Co's steam-ship Rosetta, 2,039 tons, Captain C Gadd, sailed yesterday for China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Sydney—Lt-Col F G Teale, Mr W Carser, Miss Carser, Mrs K A Scolet, Mr W H Brown, Mr and Mrs Isdone Moss, Mr and Mrs J H—Mr R Wilson, Mr. C P Siquire and Mr J A Ault. For Melbourne—Mrs Tiebe, Mr Panelt, Mr Ferber, Hon A Deakin, Mr J S Syme, Mr F M Little, and Mr John Ferber. For Colombo—Miss Clevenix French, Mr E T Gregg, Mr A Brown, Lieut O W Money, and Mr Pitomberdoss.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—January 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Waverley	2022	Calvert	A	K Nixon & Co.
„ Straits of Magellan	1746	Clark	B	F Muir & Co.
„ King Arthur	1047	Johnstone	C	B & P S N Co.
„ Cy. of Perth	2605	Swan	D	Sir C Forbes & Co.
„ Kt Templar	2704	Flyn	K	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Tanjore	1401	Raffin	M	Hajee Cassum.
„ Mary Beyts.	2434	Barnes	N	Beyts Craig & Co-

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Bheema	Shepherd & Co.
„ Kaveri	do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Peninsular	2711	Loggin	1	P & O S N Co.
„ Nizam	1615	Gadd	2	P & O S N Co.
„ Po	1531	Anfosso	3	F Bozzoni.
„ Bormida	1499	Gavags	4	F Bozzoni.
„ Rosetta	2155	Crieve	5	P & O S N Co.
„ Drumberlie	1573	Nevill	6	W&A Graham &Co.
„ Imperator	2441	Bechtinger	7	A-H Lloyd's S N Co.
„ Yorkshire	2507	O'Neill	9	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Rheinfels	1773	Weber	10	Glade & Co.
„ Peveril	1974	Walters	12	Killick, Nixon & Co.
„ Lancashire.	2607	Harris	13	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Assyria	969	Simpson	15	B I S N Co.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	Curfew (s)	Sangster	Blyth, Dec 26.
	Regina (s)	Reed	Newport, Dec 25.
	Booldana (s)	Wood	Calcutta.
	C. Amerique (bq)	Le Norman	Mauritius, Dec 18.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Rosetta (s)	Gadd	China, &c.
	Oriental (s)	Forbes	Calcutta, &c.
	Inchgarvie (s)	Major	Karachi.
	Lancashire (s)	Harris	Antwerp.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Khandalla, for Coast and Calcutta.
„ Karagola, for K. Coast and Karachi.
„ Waroca, for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
25	Clitus s	Johnson	Melbourne, Dec 10.
	Queen of England, sp.	Adamson	London, Sept 30.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 25.—Steamer Pentakota and ship Faizel Currim.

DAILY EXPORTS.—January 29.

For Liverpool

Peveril s—2,055 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co ; 1 bale cotton, The Bombay Co ; 300 bales cotton Thos H Moore and Co ; 385 cwts myrabollams, S Dossa and Co ; 260 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

City of Perth s—1,005 cwts myrabollams, Veerjee Husraj ; 200 bales cotton, Durst and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co.

For London.

Straits of Magellan s—2,000 cwts bonemeal, Volkart Brothers ; 1,300 cwts mussoor, A Blascheck and Co ; 420 cwts gum, and 115 cwts olibanum, A Allymomed and Co ; 3 cases mace and 2 cases nutmeg L Soonjee ; 55 cwts gum, Sewjee Damjee ; 104 cwts olibanum and 150 cwts gum, J Samjee.

Sutlej s—6½ cwts ivory, C Aloobhoy ; 11 cases bristles N V Curranee and Co ; 8 cases bristles John Fleming and Co ; 27 bales skins, &c S Molobhoy and Co.

For Antwerp.

Kt Templar s—4,000 cwt wheat, 2001 cwt rapeseed Bushby and Co ; 4,002 cwt linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 30 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 40 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 499 cwt ground-nuts, and 72 cwt gum, A Vinayek Chhatre and Co.

For Hamburg.

Rhienfels s—330 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 3 cases woollen shawls, Sir Charles Forbes and Co ; 22 cases bristles, Volkart Brothers ; 220 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 799½ cwt myrabollams, Ernsthausen and Co.

For Havre.

Yorkshire s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, J. C Bushby and Co ; 75 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

For Genoa.

Mary Beyts s—1,909 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers ; 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Po s—5 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

For Odessa.

Imperator s—250 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

For Trieste.

Imperator s—7 pots rozaoil, H E H Allana : 150 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co ; 999 cwts myrabollams Volkart Brothers ; 110 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

Drumberlie s—110 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 2 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co ; 220 bales cotton Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

For Venice.

Drumberlie s—170 bales cotton, Ernsthausen and Co.

For Naples.

Po. s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

For Hongkong.

Rosetta s—1 box inferior pearl E Noordin and Co ; 36 chests opium, M Hajee Essac Ellias.

Bormida s—400 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 75 bales twist, E Noordin and Co ; 100 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon and Co ; 44 cwts kismiss, 22 cwts bysabole, 156 cwts oilbanum, and 125 cwts bedillum, Quan Lun Eaoo ; 140 bales twist and 175 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co.

Nizam s—14 cwts sharkfins, L Chuttoo ; 125 cwts sharkfins, 52 cwts jardalloo, and 50 cwts kismiss, Jan M Sowjeebhoy ; 231 bales twist, C Ebram ; 100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 750 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales twist, D Ganga ; 20¼ cwt sharkfins, C Jooma and Co ; 3¼ cwts cambay stone, A C Essmalljee ; 50 bales twist Tata and Co ; 50 bales twist, R Canjee and Co ; 200 bales twist, D P Marker ; 50 bales twist, T Mooljee and Co ; 300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

For Kobe.

Nizam s—200 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co.

For Shanghai.

Nizam s,—50 bales twist, Ritchie, Stewart and Co ; 400 bales twist, Framjee Sans and Co ; 235 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 50 bales twist, E I Abraham ; 169 bales twist, C Ebram ; 500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 138 bales twist, C Bamonjee and Co ; 90 bales twist Cowasjee Brothers ; 293 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co ; 50 bales twist E I Abraham ; 25 bales twist, E Noordin and Co.

Bormida s,—20 bales twist E Ebrahim Noordin and Co ; 50 bales twist, Cursetjee Bamonjee and Co ;

DAILY IMPORTS.—January 29.

From Glasgow.

Niagara s—5 hogsheads all, M Russea and Co.

From Liverpool.

Straits of Magillan s—20 cases ale, A N and C S Co-operative Society of India ; 1 case medicine, Treacher and Co ; 25 barrels lubricating oil, The Vaccuum Oil Co.

From London.

Peninsular s—17 cases medicine, Treacher and Co ; 7 packages medicine, Phillips and Co ; 18 cases books, stationery, &c., Thacker and Co ; 6 cases surgical appliances, Treacher and Co ; 8 cases musical instruments, &c. S Rose and Co ; 3 cases books, 2 bales paper and 1 case musical instruments, The Bombay Circulating Library ; 7 cases books, R Atmaram Sagoon ; 1 case books, H Sorabjee and Co.

Bengal s—3 cases brandy, The Secretary, Byculla Club ; 2 cases rectified spirit, Dinshaw Sorabjee.

From Hull.

Rozario s—2 cases oilmanstores, S Heptoola.

From Marseilles.

Labourdonnais s—21 cases brandy, Secretary, Byculla Club.

From Trieste.

Imperator s—7 cases soap, S Lilladhur ; 10 bales printing paper, Volkart Brothers.

From Genoa.

Po s—23 cases printing paper, B E S Press.

From Antwerp.

Juno s—2 hogsheads brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Rhienfels s—128 cases window glass, E Budroodin ; 8 cases lanterns, S Abdoolally.

Huzara s—45 cases lithographic stones, K Oodhowjee and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—January 28.

Barroughs, Major, Bo, S Lanc Regt, on leave, from Poona.

Spencer, Major, Bo, R A, on leave, from Deesa.

January 29.

Whitehill, Major, Bo, K O Yorkshire L I, on leave, from Quetta.

DEPARTURES.—January 28.

Townsend, Capt, Bo, Ordnance Dept on duty, to Madras.

January 29.

Faunce, Brig-Genl, Ms Staff, Inspection duty, to Mangalore.

Harney-Kelly, Lt-Col, Ms staff, Inspection duty, to Mangalore.

Saunders, Major, Ms Staff, Inspection duty, to Mangalore.

Saunderson, 2nd Lt, Bo, Rifle Brigade, to join, to Barreilly.

Hickie, 2nd Lt, Bengal, L'pool Regt, on leave, to Calcutta.

Willis, Surgeon, Bo, I M S, off leave, to Mhow.

Baker, Lieut, Ms, 13th N. I., to join, to Bangalore.

Laughlin, Vety-Surgn, Bengal, A V D, on duty, to Allahabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. ARTILLERY.

Bombay, 30th January, 1891.

1. There will be Gun Drill in the Arsenal compound at 7 a.m. to-day.

The Proficiency Class will meet at Head-quarters at 6-30 p.m. to-day.

2. The Battery will parade to-morrow at the Apollo Bunder at 4-15 p.m. and proceed to Oyster Rock Fort for drill with the 10" R. M. L. Guns. Dress :—Drill Order.

3. There will be Church Parade for the Battery on Sunday next, the 1st prox. Fall in at 5-30 p.m. punctually at the Sir R. Temple Statue. Dress :—Full dress, with side arms only.

4. It is notified for information that the Annual Battery Camp will be held at Mahaluxmi Fort from the 7th to the 14th prox.

By Order,
(Sd.) A. K. LESLIE, Capt.,
Ag. Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. RIFLES.

Bombay, 30th January, 1891.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday, the 31st instant, at 5 p.m., for drill under the Commanding Officer, at the Town Hall. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road and Girgaum at 4 p.m. and those met on the way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying, after parade, to the Instructors and producing their tram tickets. Cadets will be conveyed in special tram cars on Saturday, the 31st instant, as follows :—

Byculla School and Byculla Scottish School—Two single cars leave Victoria Gardens at 4 p.m.

St Mary's School—One double car leaves Victoria Gardens at 4 p.m.

2. The Regiment will fall in for Church Parade in front of the Gymkhana at 5 p.m. on Sunday, the 1st proximo. Red uniform, helmets and side arms.

3. Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Volunteers desirous of attending the class of instruction for Proficiency Certificates are requested to send their names to the Adjutant as soon as possible.

4. The Annual Meeting of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association will be held at Coorla from 2nd February to 11th February, both days inclusive.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The Squadron will fall in for Church Parade at the Elphinstone Gardens at 5-30 p.m. on the 1st proximo. Bandoliers, swords and forage caps to be worn.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. Rifles.

BOMBAY MINTING OPERATIONS.

The following statement of silver balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 28th January 1891 is published :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Value of Silver held on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 21st January, 1891		50,49,000
Do. Government Silver on do.		49,76,000
Total		Rs. 1,00,25,000
Add—Silver received during the week on account of the Currency Department	5,82,000	
Do. do. Government	7,000	5,89,000
		Rs. 1,06,14,000
Deduct—New coin paid to the Reserve Treasury during the week	28,00,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	3,000	28,03,000
Balance on evening of the 28th Jan. 1891		Rs. 78,11,000
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	31,44,000	
Do. Government	46,67,000	
	Rs. 78,11,000	
There is in addition awaiting assay—	Rs.	
Bullion belonging to private individuals	11,39,000	
Do. to Government	....	
	Rs. 11,39,000	

The East Indian Railway traffic earnings for week ended 17th Jan., 1891, were Rs. 9,21,088-12-0. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 9,20,584-12-6. Increase, Rs. 503-15-6. From 1st January, 1891, to 17th January, 1891, Rs. 22,15,220-11-0. From 1st Jan., 1890, to 18th Jan., 1890, Rs. 23,18,869-8-9. Decrease, Rs. 1,03,648-13-9. Miles open, week ended 17th January, 1891, 1,525½. Corresponding week last year, 1,525½. Per mile open for week ended 17th January, 1891, Rs. 603-12-9. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 603-7-5. Increase, Rs. 0-5-4.

Much disappointment will be felt at Darjiling and along the route owing to the change in the Czarewitch's programme. The railway arrangements had been completed, and guards-of-honour bespoken. Ladies and gentlemen were invited to attend at the station, and the rules regarding dress were announced. One of the chief entertainments to be provided for His Imperial Highness was a Tibetan dance, which was to take place at Woodlands on the 29th instant. Unhappily the change in the programme is inevitable, and the Czarewitch will be denied the pleasure of gazing upon the Himalayan giants in their wintry grandeur.

At the Calcutta Police Court the other day application was made for warrants for the arrest of Mr. and Mrs. Wyman of the local Skating Rink on charges of cheating tradesmen and native dealers in shawls, curios, &c. It was stated that they had disappeared with goods obtained on inspection from various sources to the value of Rs. 25,000. They left on board the steamer Japan for Hongkong on Sunday. The magistrate directed a telegram to be sent to Diamond Harbour to stop the steamer and order the return of the accused under arrest.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF SURPLUS AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, Stoneware Pipes and Junctions, Iron, Brass, Cast Iron Timber, Coal Ashes, Boiler, Watches, Tent, &c.

Under instructions from H. A. Acworth, Esq., C.S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction at the Municipal Stores, Pultan Road (near the Crawford Market), THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., the following :—

A number of stoneware pipes, bends, junctions, flap traps, brass cocks, spindles, coupling, ferrules, pickaxes, powras, scrapers, spanners, files, tools, tanks, gratings, locks, leather hoses, baskets, rammers, buckets, poles, yokes, ropes, lamps, tins, woods, casks, tubs, scales, lead, wrought and cast iron, fire bars, iron drums, stencil plates, tapes, timber scrap, tent, watches, benches, charpoys, naves, W. G. boiler deal and bent teak, boards, posts, teak frames, glasses, chairs, harness, mill stones, meters and coal ashes at N. S. Pumping Station, Carnac Bunder.

Also on MONDAY, the 2nd February, 1891, at 2 p.m., at the Water Works Stores, Chinchpoogly, a quantity of cast iron scraps, and at 4 p.m., at the Love Grove Pumping Station, Worlie, a quantity of coal ashes.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, January 30, 1891.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of the Mill, known by the name of the People of India Mill, at Chinchpoogli.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises at Chinchpoogly by order of the owner, the mill known as the People of India Mill.

All that piece of leasehold land, admeasuring about 15,000 square yards, with a wall built all around, together with the tanks, all the buildings, engines, boiler, machinery, stores, and spare machinery, furniture, &c., &c.

The above piece of land is leased for 99 years, renewable for ever and its annual rent is Rs. 900, but should the purchaser wish to buy the same he can do so in this year only for Rs. 18,000.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF WASTE.

On MONDAY, the 2nd February, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed by the Morarjee Goculdass S. and W. Company, Limited, to sell by Public Auction at the Company's Mill premises, Parel, on account and at the risk of Tulsidass Ramdass—

About 98 boras of waste of different descriptions.

AUCTION SALE OF RICE, GRAIN-SWEEPINGS, &c., &c.

On MONDAY, the 2nd February, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, in the godowns of the B. I. S. N. Company, on account of the concerned—

A quantity of rice, grain-sweepings, &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, January 30, 1891.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Tardeo Road, next to the Oriental Mills, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, fancy table ornaments and flower vases, Hink's table hanging lamps, carpets, &c., the property of W. C. A. ATKINS, Esq.

The property is on view.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES AND SURPLUS IRON.

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arsenal THIS DAY, Friday, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m.

A quantity of unserviceable Ordnance stores, consisting of canvas, cordage, leather cuttings, old iron and steel, sheep wool, pawlins, gunny, also about 100 cwts surplus iron, &c.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 31st inst, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Waudby Road, Esplanade, Fort, opposite the Bombay Gymkhana, the valuable and handsome substantial French-polished blackwood and teakwood and Rutnaghery-made household furniture, best plated ware, rich Copeland and Minton China porcelain ware, rich table ornaments, Persian and Brussels carpets, a sweet-toned square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, Hink's table and hanging lamps, fancy pictures, &c., the property of Revd. H ROUNTREE.

The property of another gentleman—

1 stylish victoria in first-rate condition, recently done up, with shaft and poles, complete, for one or two horses.

1 set brass mounted single harness, nearly new.

1 lady's saddle

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF PERSIAN CARPETS.

On MONDAY next, the 2nd February, at 3 p.m. Messrs, CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. P. N. Kerrawalla and Co.

10 real Persian Carpets of different sizes.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 2nd February, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms :—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 „ „ dhotees.
5 cases prints.
5 „ white dhotees.
5 „ „ shirting.
5 „ „ jacconets.
2 cases 200 dozen brown ½ hose ; 150 dozen white handkerchieves.
1 cottage pianoforte and 1 harmonium.

The effects of the late E. M. Walton, Esq., consisting of wearing apparel, spoons and forks, eggstand, icepail, biscuit box, cruetstands, muffineers, steel trunks, &c.

On account and at the risk of Ebramjee Keekabhoy alias Ebramjee Dawoodbhoy, ex. s. s. Hispania—

E K 7-12—6 cases 12) dozen brass spirit lamps.

On account and at the risk of Pudumsey Hurry—

3 bales grey shirtings.

On account and at the risk of Soolemanjee Essajee, ex s. s. Mary Beyts and Triestels—

2 cases mouldings.

On account of the concerned.

1 Mayhew's patient automatic boiler feeder.

AT 2 P.M.

1 Madras-built high-wheeled dog-cart by Simpson and Co., suitable for a single horse or tandem.

1 handsome strong mail-phaeton.

1 strong serviceable double-seated brougham.

1 handsome double seated brougham by Kesterton.

1 light strong victoria.

A few English Shanghai and Busrah fowls.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA FIDE.

For sale by Auction in the Castle Park, near the Arsenal Gate, next to the Town Hall, on TUESDAY, the 3rd February, at 1 p. m., the whole of the household furniture, garden, &c., the property of Mr. A. BOYCE, proceeding to England, consisting of teakwood furniture, hanging and table lamps, table ornaments, sewing machine, glass, crockery, and cooking utensils, and garden tubs, pots, and baskets of choice ferns and roses, &c.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF BENGAL COTTON.

On TUESDAY next, the 3rd February, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, by order of Mr. Mukhonlall Govindram, at the Jutha of Toolsidass Morarjee.

On account and at the risk of Choonilal Mohunlal—

100 full pressed bales, fully good Bengal cotton.

On account and at the risk of Bullehader Guzader—

100 full pressed bales, good Bengal cotton.

At the Jutha of Khimjee Visram.

On account and at the risk of Khetsydas Kalooram—

50 full pressed bales, fully good Bengal cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On FRIDAY, the 6th February, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 6 41, Byculla, next to Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, Establishment, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood house-hold furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned pianoforte, by the Great Union Co., New York, handsome Church organ by Mason and Hamlin, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, Persian and Brussels carpets, English-built open carriage, first-rate Singer's sewing machine on stand, Hink's hanging and table lamps, firstrate oil paintings, choice plant in tubs and pot, &c., the property of Rev. E. S. HUME.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE CLERK ROAD, LEADING FROM JACOB CIRCLE TO THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

On SATURDAY, the 7th February, at 4 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgage and on account and at the risk and with the consent of the mortgagor Meya Moosa Aba, the undermentioned landed property, *viz.* :—

All that piece of leasehold ground, together with the newly built chawl or building standing thereon, situate on the north side of the Clerk Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurment 250 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a passage, on the west by another portion of the land in the possession of Mohunaji Nillaji, on the north by the property of Mohunaji Nillaji and Yenkoo Moosaji, and on the south by the Clerk Road.

The building is pucka built, and is open on all sides, and yields a monthly rent of Rs. 90 or thereabouts.

For further particulars and condition of sales application may be made to the undersigned.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on the premises at 4 o'clock p.m., on Friday, the 13th day of February, 1891, under the instructions of the mortgagees, and at the expense and risk of the mortgagor Hajerani Hajrebai, widow.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage, tenements, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the eastern side of Rungari Moholla or Abdool Rahiman Street, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 95 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's, old No. 1448, New No. 7200, old survey No. 10 8, and new survey No. 1983, and bounded as follows—That is to say, on or towards the north by the house of Ally Sulleman, on or towards the east by sweepers passage, on or towards the south by the house of Allan Moosa, and on or towards the west by the Rungari Mohalla or Abdool Rahiman Street, and fronting thereto, and which said messuage and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under ward No. 31, and Street No. 147 to 119, and were formerly and now are in the occupation of the said Hajiani Hajrabai, widow and her tenants.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, January 30, 1891.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

NOTICE.

I DO hereby give notice that from the 1st till the end of February next, any DOGS FOUND STRAYING in the Streets or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such dogs, will be DESTROYED, in accordance with the provisions of Section CXVI of Act XIII of 1856.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 28th January 1891.

FOLDING CAMP BEDS.

IN WOOD OR IRON WITH BEST DOUBLE WOVEN.

WIRE SPRING MATTRESSES COMBINED.
Light and Durable, and a Splendid Bed for Shikaries
A fresh Supply received by

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,

GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawing, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON.

18 YEARS IN PRACTICE.

No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,

OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costivenes.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other drugs have failed.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,

EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,

25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewa-Kantha, together with Appendixes and a copious Index." To be had at the " Bombay Gazette " Press, Bombay. The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE........................ Rs. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 31st inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 pair of dark brown waler, 16-1, age 8 years, very fast and stylish.

1 chesnut Australian horse, 15-3, 5 years old, goes in single and double harness.

1 second-hand strong Victoria with removable coachbox.

1 strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.

1 strong bay Arab horse, 14 hands, 6 years old, quiet to ride and drive, with set of brass mounted single harness.

1 very handsome and comfortable spring barouche by " Ival and Large,' London, in perfect order, suitable for a pair of Walers or Arabs.

1 English cow.

1 English built self-driving park phaeton on elliptic spring by Kesterton,

1 Europe built landau in good order, suitable for single or pair,

1 Calcutta-built dog-cart in very good order, by "Simpson."

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of Yakoob Doosary—

6 strong handsome Arab horses, recently arrived from Arabia.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, &c., AT THE G. I. P. R. GOODS DEPOT, WARI BUNDER.

On MONDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs, BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place.

A quantity of unclaimed goods, sweepings, &c.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 12th February next, at 1 pm, Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich Persian carpets, handsome Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, first-rate oil paintings in gilt frame, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of W. E. HART, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BELLASIS ROAD, PEERKHAN LANE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th February next, at 4 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises. by order of Tucker Himatram Nurbheram and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Cassum Bhicca Muccadum Gowlee Ghowsee, the following valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or fazendaree ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, situate without the Fort wall of Bombay, at Bellasis Road, now called Peerkhan Lane, in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 276 4-9 square yards, be the same, little, more or less, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Street No. 35, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west and south by the public passage, and on the north by the house of Vithal Luxoman, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Cassum Bhicca and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, January 30. 1891

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 29.

THE Bank of England rate of discount, we learn by wire this evening, was again put down one-half per cent. to-day, being a reduction of one per cent. within the octave, and making the rate now stand at three per cent. Reuter's London telegram to hand this morning showed no change in yesterday's quotations of the English or French funds, in Silver, or Silver Securities, compared with Tuesday's, the only fresh item of financial news being the withdrawal of about £150,000 in Gold from the Bank of England, Silver in New York was ¼ cent. lower at 104 cents, with Exchange unaltered.

At the usual weekly Biddings for Council Bills in London yesterday, 20¼ lakhs were allotted to Calcutta, and some 4 lakhs to Bombay, at 1s. 6¼d., and a lakh and a half of Wire Transfers at 1s. 6 13-32d. ; the rate obtained for the former being 1-32d. lower than that of the regular sales last week, and 1-16d. below that of extra Bills placed meantime. It is announced that the increased amount of 40 lakhs will be allotted next Wednesday. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 6d.

A further decline of 1-16d. took place in the spot price of Mid-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 6 1-16d. and East Indian Cotton was lower to the same extent in all grades of Broach, Dhollera, and Oomrawuttee, and in Hinganghat ; while American Arrivals were down 1-16d. in all positions, the nearest being quoted at 4 31-32d., and the most distant at 5 9-64d. per lb. The market closed dull, and Surats quiet, the total sales having aggregated 10,000 bales inclusive of 800 Surats. The day's Imports were 5,000 bales.

In New York, the price of ready Mid-Uplands was 1-16 cent lower, at 9 5-16 cents, April Futures being a point down, at 9.17 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports, now wired for three days, were heavy at 110,000 bales, and as has sometimes occurred before would appear to have been kept back on that account. The figures from the commencement of the present season now give the following comparison with those of the preceding two years :—

		1891.	1890.	1889.
Monday's Tuesdays' Wednesday's	Receipts...	110,000	89,000	69,000
Four days'	do. ...	138,000	103,000	95,000
Since 1st Sept.	...	5,167,000	4,878,000	4,391,000

The Mills have been free buyers of Cotton here to-day, and the considerable business, which has transpired, has been almost entirely for their account. Of ready new Cotton they have taken 4·275 bales, of which 2,000 were Julgaum, at Rs. 164 5 ; the balance being made up of 800 Khangaum, at Rs. 178 ; 300 Chalisgaum, at Rs. 153 ; 300 Barsee, at Rs. 193½ ; 200 Akola Ginned, at Rs. 177¼ ; 200 Dhulia, at Rs. 152½ ; 200 Oomrawattee, at Rs. 169-72 ; 150 Veraval, at Rs. 172 ; 100 Amli Ginned, Rs. 185 ; and 25 Bhownugger, at Rs. 194 ; they also bought 200 bales of old Bhagalkote, at Rs. 156½ ; and 100 Bhownugger, at Rs. 168. For export only 500 bales have been sold, say 300 Bengals, at Rs. 168 ; 150 Barsee, at Rs. 194 ; and 50 bales of the earliest picking of Broach, at Rs. 206½ per candy. The tone of the market has been quiet, and prices generally unaltered.

The weather continued cloudy in some districts of the Bengal circle, according to the telegraph advices received to-day ; but there had been no more rain over any portion of the Cotton area, and bright, seasonable weather had set in again generally, the change being expected to lead to improvement in the Oomrawuttee district. The second picking had began at Broach, " where cool sunny weather" is reported to prevail, and Arrivals were increasing, as they also were at Bhownugger ; and at Dhollea Arrivals were expected early.

WHEAT and SEEDS have again been taken to a moderate extent for export, in a steady market, and with prices unaltered for all descriptions.

Telegraphic advices to hand to-day report that the Linseed and Wheat crop was doing well in the Dhulia and Julgaum districts ; the Wheat crop was also flourishing at Dhollera.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton....................................	8,464 bales.
Wheat	12,249 cwt.
Linseed	7,514 „
Rapeseed................................	1,336 „
Gingelly..................................	9,755 „
Groundnuts	11,352 „
Castorseed	1,928 „

FREIGHTS are steady; but there is less demand for tonnage apparent, while there is more offering at our last rates.

EXCHANGE opened at 1s. 6 5-16d. for Bank Demand, at which a fair business was done ; but buyers of Private Paper coming out at 1s. 6 7-16d. for ready three months' sight Credits, and 1s. 6½d. for all February, the Bank selling rate was reduced 1-16d., at which rate business was also done to some extent. The market closed easy with a downward tendency, forward Demand being quoted at 1s. 6 5-16d. to the end of February ; and Credits at 1s. 6½d. for February, and 1s. 6⅝d. for March ; with ready rates as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand		...1s. 6 1-4 to 3-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	...1s. 6 3-16 to ¼d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight	...1s. 6¼ to 5-16d.	„
Credits	do.	...1s. 6 7-16d.	„
Francs	do.	...1·94	„

The weekly official Return relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures : —

Statement of Silver Balance in the Mint for the week ending 28th January 1891	Rs.	1,00,25,000
Silver received during the week..................	„	5,89,000
	Rs.	1,06,14,000
New coin paid during the week................	„	28,03,000
	Rs.	78,11,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals... ...	„	11,39,000
	Rs.	89,50,000
Last week..	„	1,04,08,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER was weak again in the earlier part of the day, and Fours were quoted at 105½ for Money and the coming settlement, and 105 to 105 1-16 for the March account, bargains having been booked for the near account of the rate, and at 105 1-16 for March ; but a steadier feeling prevailed in the after part of the day, and closing rates were 105⅝, 105 9-16, and 105⅛ in the three positions, respectively ; with 4½ per cents quoted at 107¼ to ½, nominal.

SHARES have been quiet to-day, and quotations this evening show little or no change in any direction. New Oriental Bank shares are quoted Rs. 10 higher, at Rs. 170.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 28.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Huzara, arrived arrived here yesterday evening.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Mirzapore, arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 28.

The Hall Line steamer Kirby Hall, left here yester day evening.

SINGAPORE, JAN. 29.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamer Melpomene from Hongkong, left this for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JAN. 29.

French Mail steamer Natal, from Aden arrived.

The M. M. Co.'s steamer Labourdonnais, having left Kurrachee on the 29th inst., at 7 p.m., is due here on the afternoon of Saturday (the 31st inst.)

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollerah 4

The Manchester Market has been flat.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight..	1s. 6d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account...	97¼
3 per cent. French Rentes	95¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80⅝
4½ per cent. „	82⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan..........	109¼
Bar Silver	47¼

The sum of about £150,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COLLINGRIDGE—January 23, at Dondpore, Mozufferpore, the wife of Herbert Collingridge, of a daughter.

MCGOWAN—January 11, at Dera Ghazi Khan, the wife of P S McGowan, Executive Engineer, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BARNETT—LOWTHER—January 22, at St Thomas' Church Howrah, Ebenezer Lawrence Barnett, to Matilda Mills, eldest daughter of Peter Mills Lowther, of Howrah.

WILSEY—SMART—January 4, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Rev E A Irons, Herbert George Gransmore Willasey Wilsey, to Ellen Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Captain Henry Malcolm Smart, Bengal Marine Department.

DEATH.

JACOBSZ—January 21, at Vellore, of cholera, Mr Andrew Harris Jacobsz, pensioned clerk of the Quarter-Master General's Office, Fort St George, Madras, aged 55 years, 4 months and 9 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.—We cannot insert letters recommending individuals for public appointments.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1891.

WE referred a day or two since to the contribution made by an eminent authority on Hindu Law to the controversy now raging in Bengal. It is gratifying to find that Dr. Bhandarkar, one of the foremost Sanscrit scholars of Western India, concurs with Mr. Justice Telang in the opinion that the weight of Hindu authority is decisively against those who contend with Sir R. C. Mitter, that the legislation contemplated by the Government of India is opposed to Hindu religious law. Dr. Bhandarkar shows that on the contrary the highest authorities are to be found on the other side of the question, and he cites chapter and verse in proof. He quotes Manu, who expressly states that a young woman may remain in her father's house after she be grown up, rather than be given in marriage to a man " who has no merit." The oldest commentator derives from this principle the obvious deduction that a girl is not to be given in marriage before she be grown up, and not even then, " so long as a meritorious bridegroom is not to be had." The commentator goes on to say that after maturity a girl so situated should wait for three years, after which period she should choose a suitable husband herself. Another writer of authority lays it down that for three years after she is full grown, a maiden should wait for her father's order, and then in the fourth year marry a suitable husband herself. That is in effect a declaration that marriage may be lawfully postponed till a girl is sixteen years of age. Another writer lays it down that a young man should first finish his education, and then marry—with the consent of his parents—a grown-up girl of the same caste. Manu would not have been in the least scandalised at the very moderate limit of age fixed by Sir Andrew Scoble in the present Bill. He specifically allowed a girl to remain unmarried till the age of twelve, for he says a " man of thirty should marry a girl pleasing to him of the age of twelve years." The old practice founded on these precepts appears to have had nothing in common with the later institution of infant marriage. It is now contended that early marriages are rendered obligatory by the sacred books ; but this obviously was not the view of Manu, and the other writers of authority quoted by Dr. Bhandarkar. The learned doctor thinks it is a peculiarity of Hindu religious law that a text can always be found to justify any new custom that becomes fashionable. Had his experience extended to Europe, he would find that this facility of proving what is required for an emergency is not confined to Hindu pundits. When the necessary text cannot be found, it can be invented, but even short of that a good deal may be done. The apologists of recent practices, when confronted with the texts above referred to showing that marriages may be deferred until the young woman is twelve or even sixteen—and other texts to which we have not referred, which show that marriage need not be completed for a year after the ceremony—boldly affirm that marriage can only be deferred where there is no legal guardian of the girl. This is of course nonsense, seeing that Manu and the early commentators speak of the father as existing, and state what is to be done when he does not succeed in finding a meritorious bridegroom for his daughter within three years of her becoming marriageable. Rising above the consideration of texts, Dr. Bhandarkar courageously declares that a girl should not be married until she is fourteen, and that by making the age ten, eleven, twelve, or thirteen, the Hindus irreverently defeat the object of the sages under the pretence of following their commands. This outspoken expression of opinion, for which weighty reasons are given, shows that we were quite justified in expressing regret that the Government of India, when drafting the educative Bill now before the Supreme Council, did not fix the age at fourteen, and thus set up a standard to which in course of time the best opinion in the country would have conformed.

WHEN a department is badly administered, the first step to amendment is a candid admission of its shortcomings by the superior authority. We have before us a Resolution of the Nizam's Government in the Home Department, in which the administration of the district gaols in the Nizam's Dominion is subjected by the Home Secretary to very frank criticism. A good example, indeed, in this direction was set to the Hyderabad authorities last year by the Bombay Government, who were at no pains to conceal their belief that the gaol administration of this Presidency was in many instances far from satisfactory. It should be explained that the Central Gaol at Hyderabad is not alluded to in the Resolution under review. There, under Mr. Gordon's energetic and vigilant direction, some important changes have been carried out. The structural defects of the building which, as originally designed, would have done better for any purpose than that of a gaol, have lately been remedied by dividing the space enclosed within the quadrangle into compartments, so that the possibility of anything like a general outbreak in the gaol such as had to be dealt with a few years ago cannot recur. The gaol, too, will shortly be free of the reproach of having no hospital, and its disciplinary and educative influence upon the prisoners is being gradually increased by the introduction of new industries. In dealing with the district gaols, however, the Government are brought face to face with a much less satisfactory state of things. Here, again, however, structural defects stand in the way of efficiency as well as of security. So far as we can gather, there is not in all the Nizam's Dominions a gaol that satisfies the requirements of a building intended to contain a given number of prisoners in health and security. Even so important a town as Aurungabad has a gaol which is admitted to be absolutely unsuited for the purpose, having originally been Aurungzeb's Cheeta Khana. The sanitary state of the gaols is only one of their defects, though it is a serious thing to find Colonel Ludlow reporting of one gaol that sanitation is there " remarkable by its absence," of another that " the situation is bad, the water impure, and the convicts most sickly-looking." But the most eloquent testimony to what is amiss in this respect is borne by the returns of sickness and mortality in the gaols. Ninety-three per thousand of the daily average strength were sick, against a ratio of 15·7 per thousand in the Berar gaols, and of 21·6 in the Bombay district gaols, in a year, moreover, in which the mortality was unusually high. The Minister frankly acknowledges that if the figures are correct the gaols in his Highness's Dominions must be extraordinarily unhealthy, and he has very properly called for a special report upon the subject. But the structural defects of the Hyderabad gaols have bad results from the point of view of discipline, as well as of hygiene. Most of them are insecure, and despite an unusually large force of guards nearly nine out of ten of the prisoners have to be constantly in fetters. In the Berar gaols only one in ten is so treated. Now it is certain that the life of prisoners heavily guarded and constantly fettered cannot be as well ordered in a reformative sense as that of men against whose escape no other precaution than stone walls and bars and bolts have to be taken. There is all the difference in the world between the efficiency of the work done in a secure and in an insecure gaol. It is admitted that as a rule the discipline in all these gaols is lax. The authorities are afraid of the prisoners in many cases, and their apprehension is largely increased by the insecurity of the buildings. The Minister has been so far impressed with the shortcomings of the gaols that he has called for detailed suggestions on the subject, and has already sanctioned a special outlay in the Public Works Department for remedying the more serious defects. It is most likely that inquiry into the whole question will lead the Hyderabad authorities to the conclusion which has been arrived at in British India and in England, that economy and efficiency are best attained by the centralization of gaols. Some of the worst of the gaols reported upon seems to be the smaller, over which there must necessarily be a disproportionately large expenditure in establishment charges. The example of centralization is being set on a large scale in this Presidency, where, in addition to the large gaol for which a site has been secured at Parel, large central gaols are in contemplation both in Guzerat and in Sind. A heavy outlay will doubtless be required at starting, but in the end it would be more economical if the present ten district gaols, scarcely one of which seems suitable for its purpose, were to be superseded by a smaller number of gaols built on the radiating system, in which security and facilities for the organization of gaol labour in the most efficient way would be provided. Gaol life, which is seldom reformative or deterrent in the most favourable conditions, must have a distinctly deleterious influence when the whole system is lax, and when men of turbulent character can escape work, as the Arabs, Sikhs, and Rohillas in these gaols are said to do, because the gaol authorities do not care to come into collision with them. It is evident that the Minister has, in the gaol problem, one that very urgently presses for solution. If his Excellency treats it in the resolute spirit indicated in the minute before us he will accomplish a reform of lasting value.

THE Labour Party in England—a party which, proclaiming its independence of Conservatives and Liberals alike, and troubling itself only with working class interests, is rapidly coming to the front—has lately put, as the Americans would say, a new plank in its platform, of which we shall hear more ere long. Instead of concentrating their energies upon the promotion of an Eight Hours' Bill these people are beginning, we hear, to press for a recognition of what is called the " Fair Contract " principle. The term does not explain itself, and it is doubtful if the contracts concluded under it would be fair to any of the parties concerned. The object of the movement is to insist that Government, Municipalities, and public bodies generally, shall be prohibited from giving contracts to any firm which employs labour at other than the standard rate, that is to say a rate fixed by the various labour organizations. Already in some of the provincial towns the trades union are endeavouring to persuade the Municipalities to agree to the principle, but thus far without success, though it is possible that in the very few towns in which the trades union organization is powerful enough to influence the municipalities effect may be given to it in the disposal of a limited number of contracts. It can scarcely be, however, that the viciousness and impracticability of the proposal will escape notice in the constituencies. In the Government Departments it is difficult to see how it could be acted upon. To take one Department alone—that of the Admiralty—the Director of Contracts here has over four thousand contracts a year to conclude, and he has to invite tenders from perhaps ten times that number of contractors. The new stipulation, if it were to be acted upon, would necessitate inquiry into the inner economy of the workshops of any contractor who tendered. This would add so enormously to the work of the Department as to make the thing impracticable, and even then it would be impossible to cover the whole ground, for there would be sub-contractors behind the contractors, to say nothing of others in the back-ground from whom the contractors themselves obtain stores. In the Municipalities it would be recognized that this is a rate-payer's question as well as a workman's question. Supposing it were possible to limit the right of tendering to contractors who were under the tyranny of the Unions, the limitation of the area of competition would raise prices—to say nothing of the temptation to jobbery—and the rate-payers would have to pay accordingly. With Governments and Municipalities the tendency to depart from the sound rule to buy in the cheapest market is already strong enough, and it does not need to be encouraged by such a movement as this. However, we can scarcely be as yet within measurable distance, of the enactment of a law on the subject. The agitation is noteworthy only as an illustration of the many-sided activity of the champions of labour, an activity which sometimes takes as little account of the practicabilities as of the equities of a subject.

THE Municipal Corporation has retrieved a false step by deciding that the largest public clock in Bombay shall be illuminated at night. The Rajabai clock tower, which is the most imposing and prominent monument in the city, is technically the property of the University, but it is to all intents and purposes public Property, the gift of a citizen to the citizens of Bombay. The refusal, a couple of years ago, to illuminate the clock on the plea that it is " for the University to light its own white elephant," was a mistake in every sense. The University as such gains nothing either way whether the clock be lighted or unlighted, or whether it tells the hour, or be allowed to run down. The tower and the clock are for urban ornament and use. The University has no funds available for the repair, winding, and supervision of the clock, and the money for this purpose is provided by the Government out of Provincial funds. It is not unreasonable that the cost of illuminating the dial faces at night for the public convenience and for the embellishment of the city, should be defrayed by the Corporation. This is the view that the Corporation takes of the matter, on reconsideration, and the public will approve of the resolve to share with the Government the small expense necessary to make the clock of use to the city night and day.

IT appears that the motion unanimously passed by the House of Commons on the 27th inst. was made in pursuance of a notice given by Mr. Bradlaugh himself that he would at the re-assembling of Parliament, move that the resolution passed in 1880, refusing to allow him to take his seat in the House should be expunged. A society paper, which has evidently no gift of foreknowledge in such matters published the following mocking paragraph on the 10th instant :—" Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, M.P., is a clever self-advertiser. His latest move in this direction is an imitation of John Wilkes, for he intends to demand that the resolution virtually expelling him from the House of Commons shall be expunged. I observe that he has obtained first place on January 27 for his motion on the matter. Well, we shall see what we shall see." Well, we have seen.

MR. PHEROZESHAH MEHTA in response to an inquiry as to Mr. Bradlaugh's condition, received the following telegram from London yesterday afternoon :—" Slightly better yesterday ; nothing further to-day ; still dangerous."

MR. G. W. VIDAL, C.S., Acting Chief Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, General and Separate Departments, has been allowed furlough for eighteen months.

SURGEON-MAJOR W. J. BOURKE has been appointed Secretary to the Cantonment Committee of Kirkee and a Magistrate with second-class powers.

CAPTAIN F. J. LOWRY, 2nd Belooch battalion, has been appointed Cantonment Magistrate at Hyderabad.

MR. TRIMBUK V. KALSULKAR, B.A., LL.B., has been appointed to do duty as Joint Subordinate Judge of Hubli.

THE appointment of Mr. G. H. Farran to act as Prothonotary and Registrar, Original Jurisdiction, during the absence of Mr. J. W. Orr, has been confirmed.

MR. W. R. WOODROW, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Kanara, has been granted privilege leave of absence for three months.

MR. R. C. DYSON, Executive Engineer, has been granted eight months' furlough.

THIRD-CLASS magisterial powers have been conferred on Mr. C. C. Boyd, Mr. J. McNeill, Mr. J. C. Gloster, and Mr. C. G. H. Fawcett.

MR. W. D. SHEPPARD, C.S., First-class Magistrate of Kanara, has been appointed Magistrate in charge of the sub-division comprising Sirsi, Siddapur Kumta, Honavar and Bhatkal.

THE following sub-divisional magistrates have been empowered to call for records of inferior criminal courts situate within the local limits of their jurisdiction :—Mr. W. D. Sheppard, C.S., Kanara ; Mr. W. C. Rand, Belgaum ; Mr. E. McCallum, C.S., Ratnagiri ; Mr. E. M. Pratt, C.S., Kolaba ; Rao Bahadur R. Bapuji, Dharwar.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending January 27 was 440, giving a death-rate of 22·86 per annum per thousand as against 22·24 the corresponding period of last year, and 26·96, the average over the past five years. Of the total number 100 died from fevers ; 1, small-pox ; 55, phthisis ; 37, diseases of the nervous system ; 98, affections of the respiratory organs ; 12, diarrhœa ; 9, dysentery ; 32, stillborn ; 40, old age and debility ; 8, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Buddhist or Jain, 18 ; Lingaet, 1 ; Brahmin, 15 ; Bhattia, 3, Hindu of other caste, 214 ; Hindu outcaste, 28 ; Musalman, 114 ; Parsee, 17 ; Jew, 4 ; Native Christian, 19 ; Eurasian, 3 ; European, 1 ; Negro-African, 1 ; other and unknown races, 2. The total number of birth was 290 as against 310 the corresponding period of last year, and 253 the average over the past five years.

THE season reports for Bombay Presidency for the week ending January 27th is summarised in the following general remarks :—Rain during week in all the districts of Sind and in Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar ; generally slight. Standing crops damaged by locusts, blight or frost in parts of Karachi and by floods in parts of Shikarpur ; cotton affected by excessive cold in one taluka of Broach and by cloudy weather in one taluka of Ahmedabad, blighted throughout Bijapur and poor in Dharwar ; oil-seed crops damaged by locusts in two talukas of Hyderabad ; wheat in three talukas of Nasik, two of Poona and Dharwar, and late crops generally in two talukas of Satara blighted ; crops otherwise good except in parts of Belgaum. Fodder scarce in one taluka of Nasik, Poona, Satara and Baroda. Agricultural stock good except in one taluka of Nasik.

THE *Indian Mirror*, which is giving no quarter to the orthodox opponents of Sir Andrew Scoble's Bill, speaks to them in this unmistakeable language :—

> The opponents of Sir Andrew Scoble's measure would do well to make an effort to grasp the greatness of the occasion, and to meet it with calmness and dignity. We entreat them to put aside their fossilised notions, and to search for themselves the great religious authorities, and to find out in all sincerity, and with singleness of heart what the truth, really is. If they can, after that, convince us that their notions are the real rules, as laid down in the *Shastras*, we shall gladly modify our own views. But let every Hindu, whether for or against the Bill, clearly understand that the Hindu religion is now on its trial before the whole civilized world. The whole civilised world is anxious to know whether certain barbarous social practices are sanctioned by pure Hinduism or not, and whether that Hinduism stands in the way of human progress. Every thing depends upon the answer, which the Hindus will be able to give to such a question. Christian Missionaries have not succeeded after years and years of incessant labour to undermine the Hindu religion, and to weaken its hold upon the Hindu people. Are orthodox Hindus, who have all along resented their work, now going to play unconsciously into their hands? We ask all true Hindus to beware before it is too late. For ourselves, we are prepared to be abused and threatened in the future as we are at present, for threats and abuses are nothing new to us. But let those who consider themselves to be good Hindus, and take us to be bad ones, let them take care lest, in a moment of passion, they make a fatal mistake, a mistake which may bring about a signal national misfortune. Our own conviction is that true Hinduism is not opposed to the spirit of the age or to the reforms which the spirit of the age, forces on all mankind. And it has also been our further conviction that without such reforms, the Hindus need never hope to regain their ancient greatness. As it is, their very name is in jeopardy.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ORIENTAL CONGRESS.

LONDON, JAN. 29.

The Marquis of Dufferin and Lord Lytton have been appointed Honorary Presidents for 1891 of the Oriental Congress.

SILVER PROSPECTS DECLINING.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 28.

Owing to the dissension that exists among the Republicans of the House of Representatives over political questions, it is believed that the prospect of any legislation for improving the position of silver is declining.

OPPOSITION TO FREE COINAGE.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 28.

The Coinage Committee of the House of Representatives have commenced hearing evidence on the Silver Bill.

The delegates sent by the Boston merchants are opposed to free coinage.

SPEECH BY MR. GOSCHEN.

LONDON, JAN. 29.

Mr. Goschen, speaking at Leeds yesterday, said that the crisis connected with the failure of Baring Bros. showed that the reserves of the Bank of England were inadequate, and he was now engaged with the Bank in devising a scheme which would enable its position to be strengthened. Mr. Goschen said he was in favour of the issue of one-pound and ten-shilling notes, the latter to be payable in silver, which with the stock of gold thereby realized, would create a second reserve to meet any future emergency.

OBITUARY.

The death has taken place in London of Generalthe Hon. Sir Leicester Smyth, the Governor of Gibraltar.

MR. GOSCHEN'S SPEECH AT LEEDS.

LONDON, JAN. 29.

Mr. Goschen in his speech at Leeds did not state the amount of one-pound and ten-shilling notes that he proposed to issue, but declared that he was not in favor of the expulsion of gold by the excessive issues of any fiduciary currency whatever.

THE PORTUGUESE CONCESSION TO A FRENCH COMPANY.

PARIS, JAN. 29.

Notwithstanding the Portuguese denial to the statement that a charter had been granted to a French Company at Mozambique to exploit the territory from the Sabi to the Zambesi. M. Bartissol, one of the Deputies of the French Chamber on behalf of the Mozambique Company, has confirmed the concession, which he states forbids the Company making any arrangements with the British Chartered Company.

EXCITEMENT OVER A PLAY IN PARIS.

There is considerable agitation in Paris, and a Ministerial crisis is probable in consequence of the Government forbidding the performance of M. Sardon's new play of "*Thermidor*," vilifying M. Robespierre and others.

The Radicals created a great disturbance in the Theatre, when the play was first produced, and rioting took place in the streets.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE, BENGAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 29.

The post of the Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, will probably fall vacant this year on Mr. Veasey getting a Commissionership.

REPORTED DEATH OF THE AMIR OF KABUL.

Report has reached India of the death of Amir Abdur Rahman, but it is not confirmed.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

A ruling is likely to be issued under which Assistant Adjutant-Generals of Districts, and also at Army Head-Quarters may be promoted to the rank of Colonel if having necessary qualifying services of three years as Lieutenant-Colonel.

BRITISH CONSULATES.

The British Consulates at Pondicherry and Karikal will be broken up at the end of the current financial year.

RISING IN UPPER BURMA.

Report from Upper Burma states that a force of about eight hundred Chinese marauders have appeared across the frontier threatening Mogaung. One hundred and fifty British Infantry have been sent from Bhamo, to enable Captain O'Donnell, of the Military Police to take the offensive action.

FALL OF SNOW AT SIMLA.

Nine inches of snow fell at Simla on the night of the 22nd and a foot and a half in the accessible regions of Jakko.

THE U. C. S. BANK IN LIQUIDATION.

The petition for winding-up the Unconvenanted Service Bank was heard by the Court to-day. The names submitted to the Court as liquidators were the Honorable Pundit Ajoodianath, Mr. J. Howard, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Fairlie, the late manager of the Bank. Objections were raised to the appointment of the Hon. Pundit Ajoodianath on the ground that he was one of the trustees of the late Bank; also for other reasons. The Court thereupon appointed Mr. Howard and Mr. Fairlie as provisional liquidators.

MADRAS RACES.

THIRD DAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 29.

The following are this day's results :—

FIRST RACE.—" In the Madras Steeplechase Mr. Ernest's Gillaroo walked over."

SECOND RACE.—" Poonamallee Stakes."

Mr. Chamundi's Councillor, 8st. 3lb., Thompson. 1
Messrs. Woolmer and Hervey's Balotra, 7st. 8lb., Killick 2
Major Scott Chisholme's Nina, 7st. 2lb., Kamma. 3
Also ran Barney, Petroleum, Muridki, and Talisman. Time.—53 secs.

THIRD RACE.—" The Arcot Purse."

Mr. Dignum's Jolimont, 9st. 10lb., Ryder.......... 1
The Maharajah of Vizianagram's Motto, 8st. 11lb., Killick 2
Mr. Dignum's Julian, 10st. 6lb., Thompson.......... 3
Also ran Trafalgar and Strathmore. Time—2 min. 43½ secs.

FOURTH RACE.—"Merchants and Bankers' Purse."

The Firm's White Oats, 9st. 7lb., Smith 1
Mr. Alli bin Ameer's Turkish Flag, 8st. 7lb., Ebrahim 2
Mr. Hassim bin Budder's Patna, 10st. 1lb., Kendal 3
Also ran Absentee and Doncaster. Time—2 mins. 48 secs.

FIFTH RACE.—" The Wallajah Plate."

Captain Fowle's Bendigo, 7st. 10lb., Thomson.... 1
Mr. Framjee Dorabjee's Dick Turpin 7st. 10lb., Killick.......... 2
Mr. Desaraj Urs' Amnesty, 7st. 10lb., McQuade. 3
Also ran Justice and Crusader. Time—1 min. 50 secs.

SIXTH RACE.—" Pony Handicap."

Mr. Dignum's Magistrate, 10st, 7lb., Ryder 1
Mr. Kook's Brat, 9st., Hesp 2
Capt. Ross' Whitebird, 9st. 8lb., Mr. May 3
Also ran Wild Eagle, Parekaretu, Barney, Talisman, and Tomato. Time.—1 min. 8 secs.

NOTES FROM HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JAN. 27.

PLACE aux Dames.—The most important social event since I last wrote to you was the "Ladies" Gymkhana, which came off on the 17th instant. There were six events—First, tilting at the ring. Prize for the best out of three tries. This was won by Mrs. Bosanquet. The second event was a potato race got up for the little ones, and won by Miss Helen Brackenbury. This was the only event in which the sterner sex were allowed to compete, Master Charlie Vernon coming in second. The third event, a pony flat race, ½ mile, was won by Mrs. Westlake. Five ponies came to the front, and got off well together. For the first furlong Mrs. Bosanquet led, but Mrs. Westlake then passed her, and won a good race amid thundering applause. Mrs. Bosanquet was second. Mrs. Westlake rode Dr. Laurie's game little pony Khandalla. The next event, a menagerie race, was also won by Mrs. Westlake. Her little Terrier easily beating all her opponents. Several animals of sorts came to the start, but most of them preferred doing anything else to going forward. The fifth event, hitting a polo ball, was almost won by Mrs. Hewitt, as her ball was close to the goal, but Mrs. Westlake, by a long drive, succeeded in getting hers through first. She also won the sixth event, a flat race for horses, three furlongs. Three horses started in this race, which was a very close one. Mrs. Westlake only beating Mrs. Hewitt by half a head. Mrs. Westlake thus won four out of the six events, and has proved herself as formidable an opponent on horseback as she is at the target. She has long been known as one of the best lady-shots in Southern India. The meeting was a most enjoyable one, and Mrs. Hewitt, the honorary secretary, may be congratulated on the success of her undertaking. Everything went off without a hitch, but, alas! The aid of the men *had* to be asked. No ladies could be induced to act as judge and starter, and the services of Mr. Gordon and Mr. Arbuthnot had to be enlisted. It is saying much for them when I state that they performed these arduous duties for fields of ladies, without there being a single complaint, nor was there, as it was freely prophesied there would be, a single quarrel over the meeting. We, of Secunderabad, at least, must acknowledge that *our* ladies can work harmoniously together!

Amongst those present witnessing the exploits of the fair horsewomen were Sir Charles Arbuthnot, General East, and several of the officers from the camp at Kokatapully; Sir Asman Jah, and a few of the city nobles. Needless to say all the ladies of the station put in an appearance, and the *maidan* seldom presented a more lively and animated scene. The Sons of Mars present could not be accused of personal vanity, as their complexions bore evidence of the fierceness of the rays of the sun. Som of them were tanned and reddened almost beyond recognition, but that was not looked on as a sufficient reason to keep them from the festive gathering!

The march-past before Sir Charles Arbuthnot took place at Bowenpully on the morning of the 17th, as the Commander-in-Chief was obliged to return to Madras in time to meet the new Governor. It was witnessed by a large number of spectators, both from Hyderabad and Secunderabad, and the sight was a brilliant one. H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, with his staff, arrived on the ground at 11-10 a.m., and was received by General East. He then rode down the line, and on his return to the saluting point the march-past began. When this was over the whole line advanced in review order, and after the general salute Sir Charles Arbuthnot ordered the officers commanding the corps to be called, and in a brief speech expressed to General East his entire satisfaction at the way in which all the manœuvres in connection with the camp-of-exercise had been executed. He said he was convinced from what he had seen the few days he was with them that the troops were in a high state of efficiency, and expressed his regret at not being able to remain with them till the camp broke up. After this the Artillery and Infantry marched back to camp, and there was a brilliant cavalry charge under General Luck.

On Tuesday there were sports at the camp, and a long programme of thirty-eight events was got through. Military sports, though always interesting, are generally the same all over India, so I will not weary your readers with a detailed account of them. Several ladies of the station went out to witness them, and a very pleasant day was spent. On Tuesday night the Ferrell Company, who have been encamped at Kokatapully for more than a fortnight, gave their last performance in their Canvas Theatre. The piece performed was "Pink Dominoes," and the audience was an appreciative one.

On Wednesday all the troops, with the exception of the Artillery, returned to their respective barracks. The Artillery camp has been removed to Yemjalle and remains there for another month. Major Afsur Jung was a constant visitor at the camp, and took a keen interest in all the manœuvres. He asked for and obtained permission for some of the officers of the Golconda Brigade to be attached as Aides-de-Camp to the officers in command of the different brigades, and they have doubtless received much valuable instruction. Were it possible to arrange for the Nizam's regular troops, and the Golconda Brigade to take part in these yearly camps-of-exercise, they could not fail to derive much benefit from them.

Before leaving military matters, I must mention the Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles. They go out for their annual camp-of-exercise under the Commandant, Colonel Ludlow, to Kokatapully on the 13th February. This corps now numbers about 550, and are, for citizen troops in India, in a very fair state of efficiency. Their shooting this season has been remarkably good at all three meetings. Sergeant Sewell, son of Colonel Fane Sewell, now commanding the Neilgherry Volunteers, deserves special mention. He now holds the regimental championship, and his shooting at 200 yards standing has seldom been beaten. The difficulty of getting Volunteers to attend drills is the greatest the Adjutant has to contend against. If the Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles were only as attentive to their drill as they are to shooting they would soon be the smartest corps in India.

Though the weather still continues pleasantly cool, people are already beginning to lay plans for the hot weather, and in less than six weeks the annual exodus will commence. The cold season has not been so gay as usual this year, owing partly to the Residency being empty since the 1st of December, but there are rumours of some dances to be given in the next few weeks. The Hyderabad Contingent gave a very pleasant one on the 23rd instant.

The tent-pegging tournament is to be held on the 26th instant. A great many teams have entered for the contest. The Secunderabad Gymkhana Spring Sky Meeting will be held early in February, and we are looking forward to a couple of days' good sport on the Moulali Race Course. The Garrison Riding School Gymkhana have a meeting on the Futteh Maidan next week. Mr. Carey, the honorary secretary, always manages to give us an entertaining programme, though in a local gymkhana we cannot expect anything exciting in the way of racing.

The promenade on the bund is at last being built, and will prove a great boon in the coming hot weather, as the bund is the only place where one can walk without swallowing the proverbial peck of dirt in the shape of dust. Boating and sailing are just now the favourite amusement of the residents of Chudderghaut, and they wonder how much longer the United Service Club will be about putting some boats on the Hoossain Saugur tank. It is now a magnificent sheet of water, and those who do not go out on it lose one of the greatest pleasures of the station.

Golf is not played as enthusiastically as it was in the rains, and cricket has fallen rather flat this season. Indeed, one often hears it asked "How do the Secunderabad folk amuse themselves now-a-days?" A wave of dulness sometimes passes over a station merely for want of a few energetic souls to set things going, and that seems to be the case in Secunderabad just now. With plenty of musical and dramatic talent we have been woefully idle in these lines lately. No concerts, and, with the exception of the "Colleen Bawn" played by the soldiers of the "Inniskillings," no plays for months. I hope some one with the necessary talent and tact for a stage manager will read these lines and select from our large community a company who will give us something to amuse us before the hot weather sets in. Of course, the want of a good theatre in a central position is a great drawback, but that will soon be over now, as the new theatre is commenced, and when finished it will be one of the best in India.

The "Savage" Club seems to have died a natural death. Will no one come to Mr. Ricardo's assistance and revive it? I have a vivid recollection of many delightful evenings spent at their weekly gatherings last hot weather and rains.

The rumour daily gains ground that the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab, to be vacant in April, will be filled by our popular Resident, Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick. Should this be the case, and Mr. Cunningham be, as seems likely, selected for his successor he will find many old friends among us to welcome him back again.

SIR ANDREW SCOBLE'S BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The objections which were brought against this Bill by the Honourable Sir Romesh Chundra Mitra, no doubt gave the first impulse to the wave of senseless and short-sighted opposition which, after sweeping over Bengal and Madras, seems about to reach this part of the country. It were to be wished that people on this side at least would show, by a more dignified attitude than people elsewhere have done, that they were not unentitled to share the compliment that was paid by a large portion of the press to their representative in Council for the rational and manly position he took in relation to the Bill. But there is no prospect of this wish being fulfilled, and the farce that was acted at Calcutta the other day, will, in all probability, be reacted here ere long. It is fortunate, therefore, that two such able contributions on the subject as those of Dr. Bhandarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Telang should have appeared at this juncture. Each of them in his own respective sphere has clearly shown how utterly untenable the arguments of the Hon'ble Sir R. C. Mitra in opposition to the proposed measure are. Dr. Bhandarkar, after an exhaustive examination of the sacred texts bearing on the subject, has shown beyond a possibility of doubt that the view of Raghunandana in the matter, on which the Hon'ble Sir R. C. Mitra bases his chief argument, is entirely opposed to the letter as well as the spirit of the Smriti literature and to the opinion of almost all other authors of digests, and many eminent commentators on the Smritis. I think he has proved, in a manner satisfactory to all reasonable minds, that the text of Parashara on which Raghunandana bases his conclusion as to the duty of the husband, is only permissive, and not mandatory; and that even if it be mandatory, it does not necessarily apply to the very first occasion. On the first point he cites the authority of Shridhara Swami, the commentator on the Shrimat Bhagavata, and Kashinath Padhya, the author of the Dharma Sindhu. In addition to these, he might have cited the authority of Medhatithi, the oldest commentator on Manu, who, after an elaborate discussion on a similar text from Manu's work (vide Chap. III., 45) comes to a similar conclusion, namely, that the text ought to be interpreted in a permissive and not obligatory sense. As regards the second point, Dr. Bhandarkar conclusively proves that there is nothing in the particular texts to show that the occasion should be the very first appearance of the signs of puberty, while he quotes other texts to show, not only that it *may* be deferred to one, or even up to three years after, but that it *must* be deferred under certain circumstances, including unfitness on account of illness of the parties. On the latter point the position taken up by Dr. Bhandarkar might be still further strengthened by the consideration of the distinction which Manu hints at (Chapter III., 46) between what he calls the *natural* as distinguished from an unnatural period of the appearance of puberty. Medhatithi, in his commentary on the above text, states that this distinction rests on the authority of medical and other sciences, and calls that puberty alone natural which occurs in the normal condition of health. Who can deny that the appearance of abnormally early puberty, so common in these days in our midst, is but the result of the gradual lowering of the marriageable age of boys and girls, their early association under the same roof from the time of marriage, and not in a few cases their being frequently brought prematurely together, in utter defiance of the direct commands of the sacred authors to the contrary? Can texts enjoining immediate association fairly apply to such abnormal instances? Certainly not. That the present state of things is unnatural, is borne out by the testimony of many elderly women, who say that they never in their early experience heard of such precocity as is now common. They speak of the lowest limit being sixteen years of age in old times. And this brings me to the question of the orthodox medical authority on the matter—an authority which, in popular parlance at least, is not considered to be much inferior in weight to the Vedas, the science of medicine being called the Ayurveda, or the veda of life. What does medical authority say on the matter? Why, this, that the growth (in girls), according to Sushruta, continues to the age of sixteen, and "that the offspring of a man of less than twenty-five years and a girl of less than sixteen years old, either dies before birth, or, if born alive, it proves shortlived; or if it lives long, it lives as a weakling." According to this interpretation of the Shastras, no marriage ought to be completed before the above age is reached.

Those who are anxious, therefore, to maintain the authority of the Shastras intact, cannot reasonably object to the proposed legislation, which in its effect only prevents the completion of marriage before the age of twelve unless in their hearts they wish to perpetuate the existing abnormal and cruel system, which sets at defiance both reason and law, whether moral or religious. In the latter case, however, their hypocritical representations deserve no consideration whatever from the Legislature, which even according to the terms of the Queen's Proclamation is bound to pay due regard only "to the ancient customs and usages of India."

As regards the interference of the Legislature in such matters, it is too late in the day to protest against it, since it has already interfered to afford protection to the personal rights of its subjects by abrogating the whole of the Hindu penal law, and to put down monstrous practices, such as sutti, infanticide, thuggi, hook-swinging, &c., by special enactments. Similarly has the Legislature already interfered by specifying the protected age to be ten years; and the present Bill is only an amending Bill to provide for a further moderate increase in that age. Its introduction was rendered necessary by sad experience, which only found indignant expression in consequence of the recent cruel death of poor Fulmony Dasi, that the existing limit is altogether ineffectual to meet such cases of inhuman barbarity.

The Legislature might well increase the age to fourteen as recommended by a large number of female physicians in their representation to Government, and as prayed for in a largely signed memorial to the Queen-Empress, either intended to be sent in or actually sent in by a Ladies' Association in Bombay. I am not sure that some amendment to that effect may not yet be brought forth in committee, on the ground that since the Legislature must always expect unreasoning opposition in such matters, it is better to provide once and for all against further necessity for legislation in this direction. If this happens, those who so blindly and so unreasonably oppose the present moderate measure, will have only themselves to thank for it.

The stock argument that such reforms must not be forced upon the people from outside, but must be the result of the gradual extension of education and enlightenment amongst the people, cannot be seriously urged by those who take their stand on the Shastras, and accept as final the authority even of texts of spurious character belonging to works of degenerate times and interpreted by commentators familiarized with the corruptions of a still later period. In the present hopeless and helpless condition of Hindu society, the Legislature alone can safeguard the personal rights and interests of the weak and the powerless members of society. It alone is capable of giving effectual protection to the vital interests of the weaker sex in this country. It is true that the present Bill does not go far enough in this direction, but if it is passed, as there is good reason to hope it will be, the opponents of reform will see that their endeavours to keep the weaker sex permanently under the grinding yoke of the most injurious customs, will prove futile against the strong protecting arm of the law.

The Hon'ble Mr. Telang, in his first letter, effectually meets the arguments of Sir Romesh Chandra Mitra against the Bill, and in his letter, which appears in this morning's papers, he clearly shows what little weight is attached to the opinions of Raghunandana, the chief authority on whom Sir Romesh bases his religious argument, even by pandits in Bengal, where he has received some recognition. As to other parts of India, especially in these parts, the name of Raghunandana is scarcely known even to scholars, and no copy of his works is to be found in any of our public libraries.—I remain, &c.

Jan. 29.

V. A. MODAK.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A TELEGRAM from the Miranzai expedition, dated Camp, Durband, through Kohat, 25th January, says:—The camp has just moved here. It is reported that the cavalry reconnaissance up the Khanki Valley was fired on yesterday, but there were no casualties. The several columns are now in position and cross the border to-morrow, the first column by the Khanki Valley, the second column by the Durband route, across the Sarmana range. The third column also goes by the latter route on the following day, looking up some hostile villages *en route*. The second column at least will have to bivouac tonight. Five days' rations accompany the advance tomorrow, the remainder being stored at Hangu.

MR. A. DEAKIN, a member of the Victorian Government, is on a visit of enquiry to India, having been deputed by his Government to investigate the subject of irrigation and other matters. He is now in Calcutta from whence he proceeds up-country shortly.

WHEN MR. QUINTON, the Chief Commissioner of Assam, visits Calcutta next month, the opportunity will probably be taken to discuss with him the question of the working of the Assam Emigration Act, the reports on which have been for some time under the consideration of the Supreme Government.

FROM the statistics relating to criminal justice in the Madras Presidency during 1889, it is apparent that the characteristic features of the appellate work of the High Court during the last five years are identical with those noticed in the case of Sessions Courts, namely, a rapid decline in the proportion of appeals summarily rejected, accompanied by a slow advance in the percentage confirmed.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Commander-in-Chief, Bombay, will arrive at Karachi on February 4th, and stay there until the 6th. During his stay the annual rehearsal of the scheme of defence for Karachi will be gone through: the troops to be engaged in it go to Manora on the 2nd. His Excellency will arrive at Hyderabad, Sind, on the morning of February 7th, and after inspecting the garrison and barracks will leave the same day a little before midnight. Sukkur will be reached on the morning of the 8th, and Jacobabad, where a stay will be made, on the evening of the same day.

THE internal trade of the Punjab is recovering from the years of depression that set in so markedly after 1885. In that year the value of the rail-borne trade was roundly about 16¼ crores; next year it fell to 13 crores; next year to 12¾ crores; in 1888 it rose to 14 crores; and last year it went higher still to 15½ crores. The increase in the value of the rail-borne trade last year amounted to about 14 million rupees or 10 per cent., the articles in which the increase occurred being refined sugar, rice not in the husk, copper, gunny bags, stone and lime. The stone and lime trade was stimulated by the building of the Delhi-Kalka railway. The kerosine oil imports have grown in value by between two and three lakhs, and the same is reported of wine. The value of the trade with Calcutta has fallen off by nearly 2 per cent., and that with Bombay shows an increase of 13 per cent.. that with and Karachi of nearly 25 per cent.

EXAGGERATED rumours reach a contemporary of the present state of things in Sukeyt State. As stated sometime ago, the Commissioner of Jullundur had gone to Sukeyt to inquire into the abuses by State officials which have for a long time been a matter of serious complaint. The Commissioner has not yet sent in his report: and until he does of course no action will be taken in the matter by Government. The story, therefore, that the Raja of Mundi has been offered the government of Sukeyt is obviously untrue. Indeed, we hope that the Raja of Sukeyt will agree to act as the Commissioner advises, and that no special measures at all will have to be taken. Mian Shib Singh, who is with the Commissioner, is, after the present Raja's son, the heir of Sukeyt: so that the Raja of Mundi has no claim to the State.

ALL the forest leases held under the late Burmese Government in Upper Burma, it is state have now been settled; and in all the leases which have been granted it has been stipulated that the forests are to be worked in accordance with the forest regulations, and that all girdling is to be done by or under the direction of the Forest Department. The Government has reserved to itself the proprietary right in all forests and minerals in the Shan States. A forest officer has been deputed to these States to examine the forests with a view to their regular working.

THE serious rock slip in the Chapper, reported on Friday, was expected to block the S. P. Railway for at least a week; but Mr. Woodside, Assistant Engineer in charge, and his subordinates, have worked day and night, in snow, sleet, and almost arctic cold with such effect that the breach was mended, and through communication was restored, by Saturday evening. The gigantic boulders which did all the mischief have apparently been made to repair it, having been utilised to fill up the site of the broken bridge, so that the centre of the line has not been altered. It has really been an uncommonly fine piece of work, for which Mr. Woodside and his men deserve the greatest credit. If, observes the contemporary, the breach suggested awkward possibilities in war time, the way in which it has been remedied encourages the hope that whatever difficulties may occur will find the right men on the spot to meet and overcome them.

IN the Calcutta Gold Market on Monday the rates were:—Dumra, Re. 1; Sonapet, Rs. 1-10; Western Patkoom, As. 13; Pat-Pat, Rs. 1-10; Dhadka, As. 12; Bengal Gold and Silver, As. 8; Western Bengal Prospecting Company, nominal; Sonakhan, As. 11; Eastern Ranchi, As. 8; Lohardagga, nominal.

THE Jherria coal-field, which has recently been examined under the orders of Government, is only twenty miles distant from the Bengal-Nagpore Railway, and a short line starting from near Purulia is to be built very shortly in order that the field may be worked. It contains many million tons of good coal, which will be available for the locomotives of the new railway and to meet any demands that may be made from Calcutta.

THE Madras Legislative Council will shortly have before it a Bill for amending the local Municipal Act. It is solely because this Bill is on the Legislative anvil that the Health Officership has been left vacant so long.

A MADRAS Government order has just been published reviewing the report on the administration of criminal justice in this Presidency in 1889. It possesses interest for the North-Western Provinces in connection with the object of Mr. Evans' visit here. The village courts show a continuous decline yearly in the number of complaints lodged therein. The decline is so rapid that the number of original cases instituted diminished from 7·73 per cent of the total criminal business coming before the courts in 1885 to 3·64 in 1889. Within the same period the number of courts wherein complaints were lodged also declined to about 50 per cent. The High Court attributes the decline to the increasing prosperity of certain districts which is leading to the growth of the vakil class, to the increase of the means of communication, and the general weakening of the authority of the village headmen, which has tended to the disuse of the village courts. Though this seems probable it is, Government considers, not clearly supported by facts. In the Madura, Vizagapatam, Kurnool and Nilgiri districts the resort to village courts was more frequent in 1889 than in 1885, yet it would be hard to prove that these districts have not advanced during the interval. In the remaining districts the decline has been at such varying rates that it is difficult to draw any conclusion from the figures. The extent to which village courts are used in various districts is remarkably diverse, ranging from ·35 per cent. of the total criminal work in Bellary to 19·66 in Tinnevelly. The cause of such a difference must probably be sought in custom. In this respect the districts do not admit of any accurate grouping. Generally the village courts seem more popular in the Tamil than in the Telugu parts of the Presidency.

THE Madras Season, which began so quietly, promises to end with a perfect whirl of entertainments. The Bachelors' Ball on the 9th proximo will be the final turn of the social whirligig, but between this time and that a great deal of excitement will have to be got through. For the rigorous season of Lent the Committee of the Adyar Club have several pleasurable, but perfectly legitimate, amusements in view.

THE question of arranging the race for the American Cup is a topic of lively debate in New York. Owing to Lieutenant Henn's utterances, a strong feeling has grown up in New York in favour of changing the conditions of the deed of gift in the sense desired by the British yachtsmen. Many competent persons think the New York Yacht Club have power to do so.

THE Austrian Government invited the Australasian and South African Colonies, though not in the Postal Union, to send delegates to the Postal Congress at Vienna, beginning on May 20th. It is believed that all these colonies will now enter into the Union.

AN advertisement has lately been appearing in the newspapers of Marienburg, in Prussia, which is signed by a number of the ladies of the city, and informs gentlemen of their acquaintance that in consequence of the severe cold they will not insist upon hats being raised in saluting them. They beg the gentlemen to keep their hats on their heads, and to give only the military salute.

THE *Economist's* "index number" of the prices of commodities for the end of 1890 is almost exactly the same as that for the end of 1889, *viz.*, 2,241 against 2,248. The figure for the end of June was 2,259, and for the end of September 2,301. It appears, therefore, that there has been a considerable decline within the last three months which may be ascribed in part to the tightness of the loan market and the high rate of discount. The following are the index numbers at the close of each of the last six years :—

	Index No.		Index No.
1885	2,023	1888	2,187
1886	2,059	1889	2,248
1887	2,230	1890	2,241

These figures are arrived at from a comparison of the prices of forty commodities originally selected by Mr. Newmarch. The selection is continued presumably for the purpose of affording a uniform basis of comparison with the prices of past years. The list of commodities is, however, not extensive enough, nor can it be called sufficiently representative to afford a correct indication of general movements of prices. Amongst the articles of which quotation are lower than they were a year ago are cotton, jute, iron and steel, tin, lead, and sugar. On the other hand, those of copper, tea, coffee, wheat, beef, and potatoes are higher.

THE American journals devoted to the interests of the engineering industries are beginning to publish estimates of the new railway mileage constructed in the United States during the past year. According to a New York paper the total extension of the network was 5,775 miles, against 5,093 miles in 1889. The increase has been chiefly in the north-western group including Wyoming and Montana, and in the south Atlantic and Gulf and Mississippi Valley groups. The south is a whole is unusually prominent for extent of additions to mileage, the south Atlantic, and the Gulf and Mississippi Valley States supplying 2,158 of the 5,775 miles of new mileage for the whole country. In the north-western group 978 miles were added, in the Pacific group 634 miles, in the south-western group (including Arkansas, Texas, and Missouri, besides Colorado, New Mexico, Kansas, and the Indian territory) 884 miles, in the central northern group 701 miles, in the middle group 328 miles, and in the New England group 92 miles.

AMONGST the dividend forecasts now current on the German Bourses, is that of the Baden Aniline and Soda Company, which is expected to declare for 1890 at the same rate as for 1889—20 per cent; the Gladbach Cotton Spinning Company 5 per cent, against 11 per cent. for 1889; the Viersen Cotton Spinning Company 10 to 12 per cent, against 11 2-3 per cent for 1889; the Bielefeld Power Loom Weaving (Linen) Company 12 per cent, against 11½ per cent for 1889; the Berlin Joint Stock Aniline Manufacturing Company 10 to 12½ per cent. against 12¼ per cent for 1889; the Elberfeld Dye Manufacturing Company 15 per cent. against 15 per cent. for 1889; the Erdmandsdorf Spinning Company 6½ per cent, against 6½ per cent. for 1889; and the German Jute Spinning and Weaving Company 10 per cent. against 12 per cent for 1889.

A GENUINE cave of brigands has been discovered near Fargues-de-Langon, in the Gironde department. Some woodcutters, who had been ordered to clear a thicket, suddenly came upon a kind of grotto. The entrance was covered by a sheet, and after walking a few yards the men came to a chamber in which they found firearms, bedding, barrels of wine and rum, poultry, and rough furniture made from boxes. The Mayor of Bazas and the gendarmes of the district immediately began searching the neighbourhood for the members of this modern gang of banditti, but so far no arrest has been made.

THE curious announcement is made that, in accordance with a decision of the Dutch High Court of Justice, the oath of allegiance is to be taken to "King" and not to Queen Wilhelmina. Every one knows that to the patriotism of the Hungarian magnates Maria Theresa was *rex noster*, and that our own Elizabeth was fond of calling herself a Prince; but these were figures of speech. The Dutch monarchy is so recent that there can be no tradition in the matter. Presumably the Constitution of the Netherlands contains no interpretation by which the word "King" shall be understood to include the title Queen.

CHRIST HOSPITAL BLUE COAT SCHOOL, which possesses an assured income of £60,000, has now been placed under a new Council of Almoners constituted by the Charity Commissioners. Under the new arrangements education will be provided for 1,420 boys and 750 girls, instead of 1,100 boys and a few girls. The old system of patronage will be curtailed, many hundreds of vacancies being filled by competition in public elementary schools in London, and endowed schools.

A MATCH has been made between Lords Lonsdale and Shrewsbury to drive 20 miles against time, with horses the property of the drivers. The first five miles are to be with a single horse, the second with a pair, the third each will ride postillion, and the fourth will be covered with a coach team. The match is to take place before March 1st, and the probable scene will be the northern road between Melton and Leicester.

AN American lady is about to emulate Mr. Stanley's explorations in Africa. She will start in February for Zanzibar, thence going to Mozambique and afterwards journeying into Central Africa. Her idea is to study the home life of the savage tribes. She is to take with her a phonograph in order to bring back some African voices. Mrs. Sheldon, the lady in question, is to have a special passport from Secretary Blaine, as well as letters from Mr. Stanley. She is to be alone in the enterprise, her attendants being Arabs and black women, with, perhaps, a military escort.

THE German Emperor, a Berlin correspondent tells us, has sent his aide-de-camp, Major von Hulsen, to Constantinople to present the Sultan with a magnificent sword in recognition of the assistance accorded to the German ironclad Frederick Charles by Turkish authorities.

MR. STANHOPE FORBES is well advanced with a picture of a Salvation Army meeting, one of the most prominent amongst the numerous figures upon the canvas being General Booth The subject is treated in an earnest manner, its picturesqueness being enhanced by the background of sea, boats, and other details which form some of the everyday surroundings of the painter's home at Newlyn. This work, which is intended for the Academy, was commenced some time before the General's great scheme for the regeneration of "Darkest England" had been given to the world. Another artist of the "Newlyn School," Mr. Frank Bramley, is at work upon a touching picture of a child's funeral.

NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS' COMMISSION.

THE Commission again sat at the Port Office to take evidence and the following gentlemen were present :—Surgeon Major A. S. Lethbridge, I.M.S., M.D., C.S.I., President, Captain Sir Henry Morland, Captain H. A. Street, H. M. Indian Marine, Captain George Wilson, H.M. Indian Marine, Surgeon-Major D. W. D. Comins, I.M.S., Captain J. H. Atkinson, and Mr. H. W. Uloth, of the P. and O. Company. Mr. Shepherd, of Messrs. Shepherd and Co., again attended the enquiry.

Mr. James Moir, Superintending Engineer of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company and Engineer Surveyor of Lloyd's Registrar of Shipping for Bombay, was examined by the Commission, said that for the last five years he had had the superintendence of steamers sailing under the Native Passenger Ships' Act, 1887. He took part, either directly or indirectly, in the administration or observance of any of the provisions of the Native Passenger Ships' Act. An Indian Home Trade voyage compared in point of time about the same with an English Home Trade voyage. In regard to short voyages there was a distinction made between fair and foul seasons. He did not consider that if there was to be a line dividing short from long voyages, it should be drawn at five days. A short voyage should be within certain specified limits without reference to time. He was of opinion that the conditions justified a distinction being made between fair and foul weather in the case of voyages which might extend to five days.

Are you of opinion that the seasons of fine weather defined in the rules are judiciously chosen with reference to the prevailing conditions? If not, what alterations would you suggest?—As near as possible, as far as they applied to the west coast of India, the fair season might be extended another ten or fifteen days. Foul weather occurred during the seasons which were by rule declared to be seasons of fair weather, during cyclonic weather, which was very rare on this side of India. Ordinary native passengers would not pay more for better accommodation. The richest men travelled at the lowest fares. The well-to-do native merchants were satisfied with the usual deck accommodation. The poorer classes who had not means to afford cabin accommodation travelled as deck passengers in the United Kingdom on vessels which frequently carried their full complement. Considering the almost certain fine weather experienced during the fair season along the western coast, provision should be made to enable vessels to carry a greater number of passengers during short voyages of from two to three hours and within sight of land and within certain specified limits, similar to those classed as excursion voyages by the Board of Trade. Their traffic to Goa and coast would be so classed at home. He was aware that there was an old rule in India which allowed ships to carry three passengers to two tons. The Board of Trade rule, under which the number of passengers carried must not, whatever the deck measurements might give, exceed the number denoting the gross tonnage of the vessel, had been abolished years ago. If that rule was enforced, the effect, assuming all other existing Indian rules to remain intact, would be to greatly reduce the number of passengers carried in vessels of small tonnage. Any spaces used for the purpose of navigating the ship, and accommodation for officers and crew were left unmeasured for passengers when a vessel was being measured for the required certificate. In his opinion the provisions of the Native Passenger Ships' Act and the rules made under it in regard to the accommodation to be provided for native passengers on long voyages and short voyages, fairly suitable. A passenger on a voyage lasting ten or twelve hours during daylight did not require as much room as one on a voyage lasting five days. Native passengers could do with less space than Europeans, the proportion that the space allotted to natives bore to the space allotted to Europeans being as two was to three. Shelter under awnings was quite sufficient in Indian waters. He did not know of any steamers which carried at present native passengers on two upper decks. If the Legislature did not contemplate the existence of vessels with more than one upper deck, they ought to make provision for such a class if the requirements of the native passenger trade required it as in Indian troopships or P. and O. vessels with several lower decks. As regarded special fittings, in rough weather, if necessary, life lines would be fixed; they had never had any passengers injured by the rolling of the ship. The new regulations of the Board of Trade made under the Merchant shipping (life-saving appliances) Act, 1888, did not apply to India. The object of these revised regulations was to provide more life-savings appliances than formerly existed. The revised regulations required more appliances than were necessary under the old rules. These regulations were not altogether suitable. The vessels themselves ought to be constructed so that they should be more life-saving by means of longitudinal and transverse bulkheads and not transferrable by boats which usually could not be launched. There was no difference of conditions, which would justify a difference in the regulations on that subject. Natives of India did not require as much space in boats as Europeans. They conformed to the existing Board of Trade regulations in regard to life-buoys and life-belts. He thought it necessary, that there should be a set of definite instructions as to the survey of passenger accommodation and crew space similar so far as might be, to those issued by the Board of Trade. The existing regulations in regard to the lighting and ventilation of the passenger accommodation were suitable. It would be advantageous if a copy of all measurements and calculations of passenger space, as determined on the original measurement were supplied to the owner and not the captain. The space allowed by the Act and rules generally was ample. It was necessary to carry a medical officer on a long voyage, but not on a short one.

Capt. Atkinson: What reason have you for altering the five-day limit for short voyages as provided by the Native Passenger Ships' Act; has it not worked satisfactorily for the last thirteen or fourteen years? My reason for so thinking is that one steamer may cover twice the distance that another may do in the same time, and consequently the slower vessels would be at a disadvantage. No more favourable proposition has been submitted in lieu of what now exists. As far as I know it generally has given satisfaction.

Capt. Street: Would you recommend a table of limits of voyages on Board of Trade lines being prepared?—Yes, I would and will later on propose such.

President: What amount of space would you allow to each third-class passenger on an excursion voyage?—Five feet superficial.

President: How would you describe and divide passengers in India?—Into four classes:—Foreign, Home Trade, Short Home Trade, and Rivers and Harbours.

Mr. Shepherd: What limit would you design to each class?—Foreign should be world-wide; Home Trade from the Persian Gulf to Singapore inclusive of such traffic as that between the Coromandel Coast and Burma; Short Home Trade should be confined to coasting steamers in and out of Port every three hours; and rivers and harbours speak for themselves.

Mr. Shepherd: What space would you allow such traffic or class?—I would exclude all heights below six feet in every class and would have all measurements made in superficial areas only. The weather deck should not be measured for Foreign Trade voyages. I would allow nine feet for Foreign traffic, six feet for Home Trade, five feet for Short Home Trade and four feet for river and harbour traffic excepting steam launches which should be two feet.

Sir Henry Morland.—Under the existing arrangement is the space, *viz.*, six feet, paid for by passengers for the longer distance reduced to four feet at the commencement and end of each passage, or say to one-third of the space a passenger has paid for and is entitled to?—No alteration is made during the voyage in the measurements.

President.—How is it possible for Government Officers appointed under the Native Passenger Ships' Act to separate the passengers who are going for the Rewadanda limit and those who are to be on board after that limit has been passed?—It would be very difficult.

Surgeon Major Comins: The Native Passenger Ships' Act says that passengers on short voyages shall be allowed six feet space. How can the provisions of the Act be carried out if these passengers are carried at four feet for a portion of their journey?—Provision is made under section 56 to alter this Act subject to the sanction of the Governor General in Council. Such provision no doubt has been made for the voyage to Rewadanda.

Captain Street: With respect to your recommendation that passengers on a home trade and a short home trade voyage should be allowed 6 feet and 5 feet respectively, have you ever witnessed any experiments in placing natives (adults) within areas giving such spaces to each adult, and do you think that a native passenger with his baggage has sufficient room to lie down in an area of either 5 or 6 superficial feet?—Yes, I have, and do consider he can accommodate himself during a short home trade or home trade voyage on that space.

Sir Henry Morland: Have Messrs. Shepherd and Co.'s steamers sunk or gutter water-ways, or is the deck carried out to the outside plating?—They have no water-ways; the deck is carried to the outside plating.

Captain Street: Are the spaces on the upper deck in Shepherd and Co.'s steamers which are railed off for the first and second class native passengers, included in the space measured for third class passengers?—The space is measured superficially. We allot the spaces for the different classes ourselves as circumstances admit.

Captain Street: Is not the space of the third-class passengers curtailed by railing off space for first and second class native passengers?—No, I have found no trouble on this account. The second and third class usually occupy the whole deck.

The President: If all the decks are measured at a uniform rate for first, second and third class passengers, how is the officer working the Act to ascertain that the third class passengers are not overcrowded while the first and second class passengers have ample room and the steamer is still below its total complement of passengers?—The officer cannot ascertain this. We ourselves regulate the traffic.

The President.—To prevent any such inconvenience and to allow the officer responsible under the Act to check the number, would you recommend that the capacity of each part of the ship should be recorded in a prominent place, so that the number in that part may be kept down to the recorded capacity?—I don't think it would be an improvement on the present arrangement. It would necessitate curtailing or perhaps declining to take first class passengers. I cannot say I should recommend what you suggest.

The President: Does not the ordinary native deck third class passenger carry more baggage with him on short voyages than the similar class of European deck passengers in the English home trade? Do you think think they could do with less space with their baggage than the Europeans in the home trade?—Yes, the majority of third class passengers here carry all their worldly possessions in a small hand-bag.

Mr. Shepherd: What do passengers do in railway trains? Do they not carry as much baggage with them in the carriage on an area of one-fourth of that allotted to them in steamers?—Yes, quite as much, I should say.

Mr. Shepherd: What is the average weight of a native passenger, inclusive of his luggage and without his luggage?—Without luggage 112lbs., and with his luggage 140lbs.

Mr. Shepherd: Are not Shepherd's steamers prohibited from carrying cargo as well as passengers together?—Yes.

The President: Have you seen a hurricane or main deck which is provided with awnings and side-screens, kept dry in the monsoons for three or four days, so that the passengers could sleep on it without getting their bedding wet?—No, not perfectly dry.

The President: Messrs. Shepherd and Co. have shade deck steamers, but without shutters. Can you tell us what objection there would be to providing shutters for these steamers? When they are brought out from England the openings on the sides of the middle deck have to be closed to certain extent; have they not?—with less light and air for passengers. Yes, being laden with coal.

Mr. Moir, further examined by Mr. Shepherd, said that special latrines were set apart for women on Shepherd's steamers. All the small boats carried on the steamers were specially fitted up as life-boats. Steel life-boats were more expensive than teak-wood boats, and *more* serviceable. One hundred life-buoys were carried on each steamer. They could increase the number of buoys; but he would far rather they increased the safety of the vessels by water-tight compartments, than to rely upon extraneous appliances. Shepherd's boats were in excess of the Board of Trade requirements under the new Life-saving Appliance Act. Life-buoys were preferable to life-belts, because the natives would not not understand the latter. All Shepherd's steamers were fitted up with electric light. They could increase the ventilation in the lowerdecks; but he did not think in Shepherd's steamers the lower deck need be used if the main-deck and upper deck were measured as he proposed. The circumstances under which passengers were carried at home and in this country were very dissimilar, and it would be as foolish to try and enforce rules for the conduct of life at home on native people, as to enforce rules framed in this country on residents of the United Kingdom.

Surgeon-Major F. F. MacCartie, M.B., Health Officer of the Port, Bombay, said he took part indirectly in the administration of the Act as regarded the sanitary condition of the vessels he visited. If the arrangements for the passengers were grossly insanitary, he had power to refuse a bill of health until the defect was remedied. He did not think the ordinary native deck passenger would be prepared to pay more than at present for better accommodation. He thought that very well-to-do native merchants were satisfied with the usual deck accommodation. In his opinion the provisions of the Act and the rules made under it in regard to the accommodation to be provided for native passengers on long and short voyages, were not suitable. He did not think that native passengers could do with less space than Europeans. He considered that the space allotted to natives should, at least, bear the same proportion to the space allotted to Europeans. He thought that on a voyage which might extend to five days, native passengers could not be accommodated in the 'tween decks of a steamer at the rate of one passenger to each six square feet of area, with four square feet of air space on the upper deck, without prejudicing their health and safety. He thought it necessary for the health and safety of the passengers that there should be on a voyage which might extend to five days, permanent shelter for each passenger either between decks or in cabins on the upper deck. Shepherd's steamers carried native passengers on two upper decks. The Legislature, when it passed the Act, did not contemplate the existence of vessels with more than one upper deck. He was acquainted with the designs of the steamers of the Kistna class. The distinguishing feature of these steamers was, that to the ordinary eye what would seem to be the first 'tween decks had shutters which in fair weather would be raised, thus giving to its passengers almost as much fresh air as on the ordinary upper deck of a vessel of a different class. He doubted whether vessels as a rule carried awnings in boisterous weather; the passengers could not therefore be said to be protected. The existing rules in regard to hospital accommodation for ordinary long and short voyages were suitable; but not for Red Sea pilgrim voyages. Cargo might be carried on the same deck with passengers, provided sufficient measures were taken to safely stow it and that it did not lessen the passengers' space. Live stock should not be carried on the same deck as passengers if that deck was a 'tween deck; if it was an upper deck, only so many beasts as could be accommodated on a different portion of the deck to that where passengers and their cooking houses were—that is, passengers fore, and cattle aft. He did not think that any ordinary system of ventilation could be thoroughly effective in dealing with the 'tween deck accommodation allowed by the Act. It would be advantageous if a copy of all measurements and calculations of passengers' space, as determined on the original measurement, was supplied to the commander of the vessel. All vessels coming under the Act should carry a medical officer on a long voyage. Three days and upwards to be considered a long voyage, and 61 adults to be the necessary unit.

Captain Street: What space would you give to each adult?—Present accommodation, if short voyage and fair weather.

Captain Atkinson: Do you know of any cases in which the health and safety of native passengers have been prejudiced by the existing rule as to space during the thirteen years the Act has been in force?—No.

Mr. Shepherd: Will you name any steamers of Shepherd's that have two upper decks? Have you not seen a house with two upper stories?—Yes, Zuari, Rajapuri.

Captain Atkinson: With reference to the ventilation of the middle deck of the Krishna class, with shutters closed and hatches, on you appear to overlook the fact that under such conditions there is large natural ventilation provided by structures rising high above the hurricane deck, such as engine sky-light, stockhole gratings, galley and second class skylight, all communicating with the middle and aggregating about 20,000 square inches. Would you not consider that sufficient?—I have not said that the second deck when shutters are closed is badly ventilated. It is better perhaps than an ordinary first 'tween deck, where the lack of ventilation is in the third or orlop deck.

Mr. Shepherd: Are you aware that numbers of pilgrims to Jeddah go there with the object of dying at their most sacred place?—They go, not hoping to die, but because if near death and they die *en route*, they hope to reach heaven.

Mr. Shepherd: Are you aware that quite 20 per cent. of the pilgrims to Jeddah are sent over as paupers without any visible means of existence?—A considerable number, but hardly 20 per cent.,—I should say 10 per cent. on the outward voyage; 40 or 50 or even 60 per cent. on the inward voyage.

Mr. Shepherd: Have you known any epidemic connected with Shepherd's steamers?—No.

The Commission adjourned until 11 this morning.

Mr. Che, the Amban's Secretary, who was to act as Sikkim Boundary Commissioner, is so ill that he cannot leave Tibet at present, and a substitute will have to be appointed.

It is understood that the Madras Railway Company will urge no objections against the proposed acceleration of the Madras to Bombay mail train by half an hour. The acceleration applies only to the outgoing mail train, and will not affect the hour of departure from the Central Station.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Offices yesterday afternoon, when the consideration of the budget estimates for 1891-92 was resumed. Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban presided, and the others present were:—Mr. Amirudin Tyabji, Brigade-Surgeon S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Burjorjee Sorabjee Shroff, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. T. Blaney, Messrs. Bomonjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, E. B. Carroll, J. P. Cornforth, George Cotton, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Damodar Tapidas, Darashah Ratanjee Chichgar, Dinshah Eduljee Vacha, J. R. Duxbury, Eknath Raghunath Khote, Ellapa Balaram, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Fazulbhoy Visram, J. F. Fernandez, Framjee Dorabjee Divecha, Grattan Geary, Govardhandas Goculdas Tejpal, Govardhandas Khatao Makanji, Hasanbhai Visram, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Hormusjee C. Coorlawalla, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Jamsedjee Kharsedjee Kama, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Kaikhosro Nowrojee Kabrajee, K. M. Shroff, Kavasjee Pestonjee, Meherjibhai Rustamjee Setna, Captain Sir Henry Morland, Kt., Messrs. Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Naorojee Beiramjee Suntook, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathubhoy, Rahimtulla Khairaz, the Hon. Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani, Messrs. Rastamjee Nasarvanjee Khory, G. W. Roughton, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Captain W. P. Walshe, and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

THE BUDGET ESTIMATES, PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Captain Sir Henry Morland moved that the expenditure under the Public Health Department be adopted as follows:—General supervision and conservancy branch, Rs. 11,71,452-8-9; markets and slaughter-houses, 1,37,438-10-9; Registrar of Births and Deaths, Rs. 19,554; cemeteries, Rs. 10,108-8-6; laboratory, Rs. 600; Mahalaxími Dhobiwada, Rs. 43,363; infectious diseases, Rs. 8,200; milch cattle stables and rooms, Rs. 12,134; and tank conservancy, Rs. 6,144; making a total of Rs. 14,08,994-12.

Mr. M. B. Barbhaya seconded the resolution.

Dr. Blaney said that the first point to be noted in connection with the Health Officer's budget was that no objection had been taken by any member of the Corporation to any item of the proposed expenditure under this head. He took it that that occurred from the belief that a fair measure of funds was entrusted to the Health Officer for the purpose of preserving the public health. He mentioned this fact because it was one of considerable significance, having heard from some of the members that opposition had been taken for opposition's sake to the items in the budget. But there was one point he should make brief reference to. He had learned with surprise that the recommendation of the Corporation for the erection of two new milch cattle stables had been disapproved, and disapproved on the ground that there was not money enough; that the milch cattle stables would cost Rs. 17,000 each, or Rs. 34,000 for the two. He had learned of this with surprise, he repeated, because so far as the infant population was concerned, there was no more important point that could be pressed upon the notice of the Corporation than the provision of milch cattle stables in Bombay.

Mr. J. Duxbury said he did not quite agree with Dr. Blaney that the estimated expenditure on public health was satisfactory. He would point to the Rs. 6,000 for night-soil and cesspool carts. If they were only properly distributed, they had quite sufficient carts, and the carts they had were quite well adapted for the purpose for which they were made. He would only suggest this was a matter that ought to receive the best attention of the Corporation. If they distributed those carts as they ought to, and if they had proper persons to look after them, they could economise by reducing labour, requiring a less number of bullocks and people to look after them. He ventured to suggest that were the work done by contract, they should get it done for about half the sum.

Dr. Bhalchandra, in referring to the expenditure on dust-bins, said he thought something might be done to prevent the emptying of dust-bins on the public road. He quite agreed with what Dr. Blaney had said in regard to the milch cattle stables.

Dr. Khory pointed to the expenditure on slaughter-houses and said he thought the work was not done so efficiently as it ought to be, owing to there not being a sufficient number of inspectors. Were an additional inspector appointed who was also a medical man, he thought the work might be better done, and he would be a great boon in the event of disease breaking out amongst cattle. He also supported Dr. Blaney, and was of opinion that additional milch cattle would be of great service, and was required.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji, though not opposing the motion, said, referring to the expenditure on sanitation, that the sanitary arrangements in the native town were not sufficiently looked after, and also mentioned some fashionable parts of the town where dustbins filled with filth were a source of great nuisance. Dustbins were necessary, but he objected to their being placed at places where they were a source of nuisance and annoyance.

On a vote being taken, the motion was carried unanimously.

PUBLIC LOANS.

Captain Sir Henry Morland moved that the budget expenditure of Rs. 18,08,252-4-10, in respect of expenditure for the year 1891-92 for the several public loans and the amount of sinking fund and interest due thereon, be adopted.

Dr. Cavasjee Hormusjee seconded the motion, which was carried.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

On the motion of Sir Henry Morland, it was agreed that the expenditure on pensions and gratuities be adopted at Rs. 31,500.

POLICE CHARGES.

Sir Henry Morland moved, and it was agreed, that the expenditure on police charges, under the head of Public Health Department, estimated at Rs. 2,58,289, be adopted.

EDUCATION.

Sir Henry Morland moved that the expenditure on education (including new Veterinary College, &c., contributions) at Rs. 83,680, be adopted.

Mr. M. B. Barbhaya seconded the motion.

Mr. D. E. Wacha moved as an amendment, and Dr. Bhalchandra seconded, that the grant for education be passed at Rs. 83,680, and that the disbursement of the new charges budgetted for this year be withheld, pending the final decision in respect of the pecuniary responsibility of Government for primary education in the city of Bombay.

Mr. G. Cotton said he would support Mr. Wacha, because it was a question that required a great deal of consideration. They were under divided obligations. They hardly knew what Government ought to do, and what they ought to do. He trusted therefore Dr. Blaney, the Chairman of the Committee, would bring forward some scheme which would put that matter on a proper basis. He did not see any reason why they should not have a school board in Bombay. It was very likely primary education would be neglected, and those were the reasons why he supported Mr. Wacha's amendment.

Mr. G. W. Roughton said he would also in this matter support Mr. Wacha. His reason was that this was a matter which was still under decision, and if they now voted the entire amount asked for primary education, they could be at once met, in any further communication they had with Government on the question. What was the use of contending against this any further? They had already voted the money, and they (the Government) declined to listen to them. But apart from that there was the general question of what they had to do for primary education. Before they voted an extra pie for primary education, they ought to be thoroughly satisfied there was any necessity for voting that money. It had not been shown there was any deficiency whatever in the matter of schools for primary education.

The Municipal Commissioner said if the chairman of the Joint Schools Committee had no objection to the amendment, he did not see why any other person should.

Dr. Blaney said, to keep up primary schools, like keeping up colleges, they had an increasing establishment. Primary education here was very heavily laden. Its condition had never been properly represented to the Corporation. (Hear, hear.) It was not the same as it was in Poona or other outlying districts of Bombay. Primary education was handicapped here in two different ways. There was an incrsasing rental. They would perhaps not believe that they paid a rental for each child of Rs. 3-4 a month, and besides that there was the contribution they had to pay in the way of teachers. They were pensioned servants, and as they went away and their place were filled up, there were ever-increasing requirements. The fees, high as they were, did not pay house-rent; and in the course of five years more, so far as he could see, probably the grant for house accommodation would be doubled. They had a good school-board already; it was a capital working body, and their thanks were due, excluding himself altogether, to those gentlemen who had worked so laboriously for them.

On a vote being taken, the amendment was carried.

HOSPITALS.

On the motion of Sir Henry Morland, it was agreed that the expenditure on hospitals, &c., estimated at Rs. 54,108, be adopted.

The Corporation then adjourned.

ACCOMMODATION ON COASTING STEAMERS FOR NATIVE PASSENGERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Referring to the Commission appointed by the Government of India regarding the Native Passenger Ships Act, may I request the members of the Commission that they should also invite some of the native public who may have to travel between Bombay and the coast as deck passengers to give their evidence.

About the middle of this month I had occasion to return from Karachi to Bombay by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer touching at intermediate ports, and was much grieved to see the poor passengers, both aged as well as young, being put to trouble and inconvenience (not to say anything of the risk to their lives) while approaching on board the steamer by means of a wooden platform hung parallel to the ship's side, instead of the regular ladder being lowered. The platform was kept so high from the approaches to the boat, that the poor passengers had to be dragged up by people on board from the boats. I was actually an eye-witness to the scene, and was shocked to see the way in which both females as well as males were dragged up.

The sea along the coast is sometimes said to be very rough, and if measures are not taken to let the passengers have access to and from steamers by means of the usual ladder, I am afraid we shall one day hear of loss of life.

The evidence already adduced before the Commission now sitting, does not clearly show the necessity of providing the deck passengers with greater accommodation than what is afforded them at present. From personal experience I am prepared to testify that the accommodation afforded at present is very scanty. Although I myself travelled by the second class, yet there were along with me by the same steamer about four hundred deck passengers, and it was impossible for me to approach either entrance of the dining-saloon without treading upon the bodies of the poor deck passengers.

A PASSENGER.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—A special Commission has been appointed to consider and report on certain questions in Connection with the Native Passenger Ships Act of 1887. Of this fact your reporters seem to lose sight. The reporter who was present to chronicle what the Commission saw at Mody Bunder and the Prince's Dock draws, what I consider, a very exaggerated picture of the condition of the native passengers at those places of embarkation. "The squalor, wretchedness, ignorance, and filth of the 500 natives huddled together on the two decks of the Rajapuri, were no more than the squalor and wretchedness one sees at every railway station in Bombay every day of the year. If your reporter's description answers in the one case, it will answer in the other. Let every one familiar with a third-class waiting-shed judge for himself. Then all that your reporter says about disease being communicated from one to the other, is pure nonsense. The passage to Jayghad is a short voyage not lasting more than 15½ hours, and the steamer would never be more than two and a half hours out of port. The longest voyage of one of these vessels is from Bombay to Marmagoa, lasting 34 hours; and the longest run is between this port and Jayghad, nearly twelve hours. Again, your reporter says that these vessels discharge people suffering from smallpox and cholera. In all my experience, over twenty-five years, I only know of one case in which cholera-stricken passengers were landed, and in that instance the master was criminally prosecuted and severely fined for not reporting the deaths he had on the voyage from Bhownugger to Bombay.

It is further stated:—"Notwithstanding rigorous quarantine, deadly diseases are hurled into the midst of those who do all that is possible to guard against them." As a matter of fact I don't think there is a single case of one of Messrs. Shepherd and Co.'s steamers being put into quarantine. Indeed, I am doubtful whether there are any laws or rules under the Quarantine Act that would apply to steamers running under the conditions that Messrs. Shepherd and Co.'s do, that is in and out of port every few hours. Between Bombay and Goa three vessels call at seventeen ports, the time being 28½ hours, and the average run is less than two hours. The Commissioner is not taking the whole working of the Act under his consideration, and that I suppose accounts for there being no question or enquiry as to the means of checking and counting the numbers the vessels are certified to carry under the Act. I believe I am correct in saying there is nothing at Calcutta or at any other port than at Bombay, to check the carrying of excess numbers. How has such a point in connection with this matter escaped the attention of the Commissioner?—Yours, &c.,

QUIVIS.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have seen and read with interest the letters contained in your paper *re* Shepherd's steamers and their accommodation.

I have travelled but thrice by these steamers, once by the larger Mangalore boat, and twice by the smaller Goa boat. With regard to the first-mentioned boats there is not much to grumble at, but in the latter, *viz.* the Goa boats, there is *much room* for improvement The sanitary arrangements were extremely bad, in fact *disgusting*, and I should think that there was but scant if any supervision in the matter.

Again, in the landing of passengers in Bombay much remains to be done—I was a passenger arriving in Bombay by one of these small local steamers at Christmas, and reached the Mody Bunder about 4-45 a.m. The steamer I was in was drawn up alongside another steamer moored to the bunder. Passengers, to go ashore, had to climb from one steamer across another totally unlighted with no planking or gangway of any kind visible. What with the noise, the darkness, and the confusion, the resulting inconvenience can be imagined.—Yours, &c.

VERITAS.

LATE DELIVERY OF MAIL LETTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Kindly allow me to echo the sentiments expressed in the letter of a correspondent who signs himself "Hurry," published in your issue of Wednesday last anent some postal irregularities.

Our Postal Department, like the travelling bullock-cart of old, is extremely slow and sluggish. The Jabalpur, the south-east, and the Gujerat mails all arrive in Bombay at or before 7 a.m., but the letters they bring take not less than two hours to be delivered in the Fort or Charniwadi. The delivery of the letters brought by these same mails on Monday last at 7-45 a.m., together with English mail letters, amply proved that the postmen could do so if they would every day within one hour of the arrival of the mails.

Indeed, Sir, our postal department seems to move backwards. While the city grows daily in commerce and population, the postal authorities have been pleased to reduce, since October last, the number of deliveries from five to three, just when I was going to propose through the medium of your columns that it should be raised to seven for the convenience of the public. Wherefore, I ask, should letters posted at local offices and stations in the evening be made to lie idle there till the next morning and delivered not earlier than 9 o'clock with up-country mail letters? Surely a morning delivery at 6 o'clock is sorely needed at present. According to existing arrangements, a letter posted in the Fort at 3 o'clock one afternoon is delivered at Charniwadi (a distance of half a mile) or the Fort itself at 9 the next morning in company with another from Ahmedabad *posted three hours after*! This state of things, does little credit to the authorities, and I hope they will see their way in making this highly useful service a little more expeditious. Let our postal department, too, march with the times.—Yours, &c.,

R. B. PAYMASTER.

Charniwadi, Jan. 29.

The curse from which the Pied Piper relieved the ungrateful little Brunswick town has descended on our farms, and the reason is no secret to those who have made a study of the subject. If the wheat ricks are plundered by countless swarms of rats and mice, the explantion is to be found in the thoughtless destruction of those numerous birds of the hawk family—once so common, now so rare in these islands. Threepence apiece is the price which our farmers are reported to be paying for dead rats and mice in some parts where the plague is fiercest. As the average number destroyed by a single kestrel during his stay is estimated by that high authority, Mr MacGillivray, at ten thousand, it follows that robust and intelligent kestrels—if our sportsmen had only left us any—might now be picking up in this way their 125*l.* a year, even allowing for times when a feast of insects is regarded by these indefatigable mouse and rat killers as an agreeable change. It must have been during one of these periods that the kestrel was shot in whose crop there were found, as recorded, seventy-nine caterpillers, twenty-four beetles, one leech, and a field mouse.

THE BELGAUM MURDER CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Would you allow me to make a few remarks upon the unusual verdict given by the jury in the murder case recently tried at Belgaum and reported in your Wednesday's paper. I am not by any means sure that the conduct of the jury was so perverse as it appeared to the Judge. I suspect that the unwillingness of the four Hindu jurers to convict of the capital offence of murder was because they knew that such a verdict would result in the judicial murder of the murderer, and as Hindus they had an unconquerable aversion to the taking of life. I think that the Judge was to blame in not pointing out to the jury that it was possible under the Indian Penal Code to bring in a verdict which would have resulted in the man being transported for life. You are aware that there is a growing feeling among all civilized nations against the barbarous punishment of a life for a life; that throughout Europe and the United States of America, it is the exception for a murderer to be hung for the crime; and that only in England, English colonies and India is this vile system still in vogue in all its rigour. Who are we that, in our homes of ease, we should deny the possibility of extenuating circumstances to the worst of criminals? Even the thief on the cross was promised paradise by the infinitely Merciful One. Probably it has been the recital of that incident in the minds of the world, and the resultant belief of many a condemned one, after confession to the chaplain, that he is going straight to glory, that has brought thinking men to the conclusion that murderers should have place and time given them for repentance and conversion to a right life here upon earth. We have to face the patent fact that there is an unwillingness among many of the best among us to bring in a verdict which it is known will result in hanging. I have frequently when on special juries in Bombay heard Hindu jurors covertly or openly give expression to this sentiment, and I must confess that now in my maturer years I honor them for it.

I repeat that the criminal law of India is so far in advance of English law, that it gives jurors the option of bringing in a verdict of culpable homicide amounting to murder, or of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and I hope that jurors will exercise that option and continue to bring in the lesser verdict, and give the unfortunate devil who in a moment of sudden passion or greed, or fear of discovery for theft, has has taken the life of his fellow, a fair chance of reformation. This particular Belgaum case seems in its incidents to be a peculiarly shocking one in that the murdered man's head was cut off, carried a couple of miles, and thrown into a river. But I think the murderer carried out this plan as a precaution, being in an agony of the fear of discovery, and vainly hoping that the loss of the head would prevent the crime being brought home to him. The man could not have been so horribly wicked as he is supposed to be, or he would not have given himself up in such an open straight-forward way to the police. Had he been a coldblooded, calculating murderer, he would have washed his clothes, gone back to his village, braved it out, and possibly remained undiscovered.—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 29. A SPECIAL JUROR.

THE BOMBAY MAHRATTAS AND SIR ANDREW SCOBLE'S BILL.

The Mahratta communities of Bombay, at a large meeting held at Wadgadi last night, under the auspices of the Satyashodhak Samaj, unanimously passed a resolution supporting the Hon'ble Mr. Scoble's Bill regarding the protected age. It was resolved that Mr. N. M. Lokhunday should draw up a petition to the Government of India stating the views of the Samaj and of the Mahrata communities in general, and their entire approval of the measure in question. The meeting accepted with acclamation the resolution to forward the petition. Some very old members remarked that marriage before the age of twelve was unknown amongst them in former times, when Brahmin supremacy was not firmly established as it was latterly in the time of the Peishwas. Mr. Lokhunday was further authorised to wire briefly to H. E. the Viceroy the proceedings of the meeting; which was done.

A SOCIAL GATHERING OF TEMPERANCE WORKERS.

A very pleasant social gathering of temperance workers took place on Wednesday evening, at Dr. Ryder's rooms, on the premises of the Alexandra School. It was called at the instance of the Indian Temperance Association to meet Mr. Caine. There were representatives of the Indian Temperance Association, the Independent Order of Good Templars, the Indian Christian Temperance Band, and the Army Temperance Association. The gathering was graced by the presence of many ladies, among whom were three young Parsee ones. The guest of the evening being introduced to those present, Mr. S. Tomlinson, in a neat little speech, described the aims, objects, and line of work adopted by the various societies represented on the occasion. He then eulogised the good work done by Mr. Caine in connexion with temperance, both here and in England. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Tomlinson referred to the part taken by Mr. Caine in the memorable debate in Parliament last year on the Indian excise question, and to the late Compensation struggle. Dr. Ryder subsequently asked Mr. Caine to convey to Lady Henry Somerset, President of the British Women's Temperance League, to be presented to her Majesty the Queen, a centennial petition, signed by the women and children of India. She said that the first excise duties in India were levied in 1790, just a hundred years ago, and after this century of what she called India's intemperance, they were going up to the feet of the Queen-Empress to seek protection at her hands.

Mr. Caine, who on rising was greeted with prolonged cheers, then expressed his great pleasure at seeing the representatives of so many temperance organisations met together. The petition, he said, would be willingly conveyed to Lady H. Somerset, who was to be his guest the week following his arrival in England. He then exhorted those present to form a "temperance council" for Western India, and to put itself into communication with similar ones at the provincial capitals. The council would thus be a power in the land. Referring to the policy enunciated in the Government of India's despatch of last year on the excise question, the speaker went on to observe that it was explicitly worded and liberal in tone. It practically gave the people local option. It now remained with them to take advantage of it, as had been done in Bellary and Salem in the Madras Presidency, which was far ahead of all the rest of India put together, at least in the matter of temperance reform.

Mr. Deakin, ex-Premier of Victoria, Australia, being then called upon to address the meeting, said that in this country there were local option, a temperance council as advocated for India by Mr. Caine, and woman suffrage. Woman's assistance in the work of temperance was a *sine qua non.* It was she who suffered most through man's intemperance.

Ample justice being done to the refreshments supplied by Mr. Briggs of the Colaba Temperance Hall, the company had the pleasant task to hear a very well-rendered English recitation by one of the Parsee ladies present, which met with well-merited rounds of applause. Dr. Ryder then gave a short history of the Sorosis; after which another Parsee lady beautifully executed a pianoforte solo, which was received by the company with continued applause.

Mrs. Gostling having said that the Sorosis was going in for temperance, Mr. James Morris, C.E., observed that temperance was a common platform where persons of all shades of opinion met, irrespective of sex, creed, or nationality.

Dr. Pesikaka, one of the vice-presidents of the Indian Temperance Association, said he was glad to hear what had fallen from the lips of Mrs. Gostling, and invited the ladies to join the Association, which had now several Parsee ladies as pledged total abstainers.

Mr. D. D. Gilder, one of the joint hon. secretaries of the Association, echoed the sentiments expressed by Dr. Pesikaka, and said that now that the Association and the Sorosis had been introduced to each other, he would like to see the ladies of the Sorosis, especially the Parsee ones, not only as members of the Association, but on the committee. Their assistance and co-operation were invaluable, since the work in which women interested themselves—and what philanthropic work was there that did not enlist the sympathy of the fair sex—had its final complete success guaranteed?

The trio of the Parsi ladies having joined in a chorus to the accompaniment of the piano, the gathering broke up after a vote of thanks to the ladies, who had so kindly provided the evening's entertainment, and to Dr. Ryder for allowing the use of her rooms for the occasion.

An endeavour has been made by the Prince of Wales to induce the Queen to abolish the regulation which forbids British subjects to wear foreign decorations unless they have received a special permission to do so, but her Majesty is not willing to consent to alter the rules, which, however, only apply to Court and official functions.

THE MURDER IN TEMBKER STREET.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

An inquiry was held by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, yesterday, at Tembker Street, regarding the death of Ayekhan Beebee, aged 33 years, when the following evidence was recorded:—

The first witness called was Fakir Mahomed Pardhan. He said: I am a dealer in earthen and glass ware and live in Shaik Alli Janjikar Street. Deceased was known to me for the last five years. I know her husband, who died four years ago. He did business with me. He and the deceased then lived in Elichpoor. A year after her husband's death, deceased came to Bombay, where she lived for six months, and then returned to Elichpoor. Deceased came to Bombay again about twenty-five days ago, and lived with me for a week, when she rented a room in Tembker Street. I do not know how she maintained herself. She was a woman of good character. About 7 a.m. to-day a policeman took me to a house in Tembker Street and there showed me the dead body of the deceased in a room. The body was weltering in blood.

Shawun, the next witness, said: I am the wife of one Mahomed Emam, and live in a room adjoining that which the deceased occupied on the third storey of the house in Tembker Street. Deceased lived alone. She came to live in Tembker Street about a week ago. Early yesterday morning she left the house alone and told me that she was going to the Mussafferkhana. She returned at 6 p.m. and lighted a lamp in her room. The man here present, whose name is Abdool Musjid, came into my room and sat down on the floor; and immediately afterwards deceased also came into the room and asked me for a pair of scissors and a Koran. I gave her both. These are the scissors, now produced. They both belong to her. She said she intended going to another house. I left Abdool Musjid and deceased talking in the room angrily. I then went into the passage outside. Within a couple of minutes I heard deceased screaming, in my room, and ran there and saw the deceased bleeding in a fearful manner. I also saw Abdool Musjid strike her a severe blow on the chest with the knife now produced. I ran away and raised an alarm, and one Haji Tokha came and asked me what the matter was. I told him that a man had stabbed a woman. Haji Tokha was followed by a number of persons. Abdool Musjid ran downstairs. He was then sober. I had known Abdool Musjid for the last two years. He occupies a room on the second storey of the house in which I live.

Mahomed Tokha said: I am a stoker, at present working as a cap-maker, and live in Tembker Street in a room opposite the room which the deceased occupied. At 7 p.m. yesterday I went with the deceased to the shop of a Chinaman, at Pydhownee, named Yew Lung Chin. We took nothing with us. The deceased asked the Chinaman if he would purchase the clothes I had shown him about six days ago. He declined, and we left the shop. On our way we met Abdool Musjid at the east end of Grant Road. He was accompanied by two of his friends. Abdool Musjid asked me where I had taken the deceased. I told him that I had taken her to a Chinaman's shop at her own request. He asked me why I took her there, and the deceased replied angrily that she had business there. Abdool Musjid told deceased to go home alone. The deceased replied that she did not know the house and could not find it. One of Abdool's friends then called a victoria. The deceased got into it alone, and we all followed her. When deceased got home it was about 7-30 p. m. She went up to her room on the third storey, and we all followed her. When we reached the second storey, Abdool asked me to come into his room. I went in with him, when he asked me angrily why I had taken the deceased to the Chinaman's shop. The deceased, hearing this, came down to the second storey and asked Abdool Musjid why he was quarrelling with me. She told him that she had taken me to the Chinaman, and that if he wanted to quarrel he should quarrel with her. Abdool Musjid told the deceased that she was disgracing her caste by walking about in the streets. Deceased retaliated by saying that he was neither her husband nor master, and that she would do as she pleased. We all advised deceased to go to her room, and she did so. I then left the house and returned about 8 o'clock. I went to my room and lay down after shutting the door. About five minutes afterwards I heard the second witness screaming that some one was murdered. I opened my door and saw Abdool Musjid come out of the room of the witness Shawun and go downstairs. He had a knife like the one now produced, in his right hand. I was alarmed and did not speak to him. I went to the room of the second witness, and there saw the deceased lying on the floor. She was covered with blood and was dead. A light was burning in the room. The second witness was in the passage with her infant in her arms. I recognize the knife now produced. I brought it from England and presented it to Abdool Musjid, as he had previously told me that I never brought him anything from England. I gave him the knife about seven weeks ago. About six days ago I took the clothes, now produced, to the shop of the Chinaman. Deceased gave me the clothes to show to the Chinaman and to ask him to buy them. The Chinaman told me the clothes were very valuable, and asked to see the owner. I said I would bring him the owner, and took the clothes away and gave them to the deceased. I know nothing of the means of the deceased. I knew her to be a respectable woman. I have known her only for the last eight days. Abdool Musjid was sober when he stabbed the deceased. He never drinks. I took the deceased at 8 a. m. yesterday to a house in Pakmoda Street to see some friends.

The inquest was then adjourned until to-morrow.

The accused was yesterday placed before Mr. W. B. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, by Inspector Hiscock, charged with murder; and at the inspector's request the hearing of the case was adjourned, and the accused remanded.

THE BACK BAY BATH COMPANY, LIMITED.

The sixth general meeting of this company was held at the registered office, Kennedy Sea Face, yesterday evening, with Mr. J. R. Duxbury presiding, who submitted the following report:—

The directors now beg to submit their report for the period ended 31st December, 1890, together with the audited accounts made up to the same date. The Bath was well supported during the first part of the year, but the early setting in of the cold weather materially affected the receipts. The number of bathers compared with previous years was as follows:—1886, 11,762; 1887, 9,950; 1888, 15,173; 1889, 13,084; 1890, 12,313. The premises are kept in efficient repair. The breakwater on the sea-side of the Bath has been further strengthened at a cost of Rs. 269, and considerable expenditure has been incurred in renewing the wave-collector, repairing the sea-walls, also the platform at the southend of the Bath; but the work was necessary, and it is hoped no further expense of this nature will be required for some time. Under the Articles of Association Mr. J. R. Duxbury and Mr. H. W. Uloth retire from office as honorary directors, but are eligible for re-election, and the directors recommend their re-election accordingly. The working account shows a profit of Rs. 1,614-14-5, from which the directors recommend a dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, leaving a balance of Rs. 117-14-5 to carry to next account.

On the proposition of Mr. Duxbury the report and audited accounts were unanimously passed and adopted. Mr. Shields, honorary secretary, proposed the re-election of Messrs. J. R. Duxbury and H. W. Uloth as directors. Mr. Watson seconded the proposition, which was adopted. Messrs. Lidbetter and Co., were appointed auditors with a remuneration of Rs. 30 per annum. A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Shields for his able management of the club's business. The usual compliment to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

MILITARY NEWS.

Colonel W. A. Salmon, S.C., Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at Baroda, has been granted a year's furlough.

Major H. C. E. Lucas, S.C., and Lieut. D. Baker, S.C., have been granted leave out of India for one year.

Colonel Birch, who died suddenly on Wednesday, had been granted a year's furlough from that date.

Lieut. F. W. Wodehouse has been appointed to act as Second-in-command of the Savantvadi local force and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Political Superintendent of Savantvadi.

The services of Lieut. F. W. Wodehouse, 28th Pioneers, are placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Civil Department.

Lieut. H. W. Cobham, 1st Worcestershire Regiment, has been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

Lieut. J. R. Hill, Wing Officer and Quartermaster, 20th Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave out of India on private affairs for one year.

The Venerable Archdeacon Lewis, B.A., having resigned the honorary chaplaincy of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, the Rev. F. N. Hill, M.A., has been appointed honorary chaplain

THE BEHRING SEA DIFFICULTY.

UNFOUNDED RUMOURS.

The alarming reports of possible trouble in the Behring Sea have no foundation, except in Mr. Blaine's fondness for harmless bluster and the desire of sensational newspapers to fill the void in their columns caused by the usual dearth of news during the holidays. Nobody (says the *Daily News* New York correspondent,) regards the situation as serious, or likely to become so. The rumours were started several days ago in Ottawa, in a telegram saying that Mr. Blaine had sent a Note to the British Minister at Washington declining Lord Salisbury's proposal to arbitrate the Behring Sea Question. Upon this rumour was constructed a report that the Canadian Government had received orders from the British Government to send additional naval strength to the Pacific Ocean. Then followed the report that the German Government had decided to co-operate with the British in the Pacific, and then a report that if the British and German Governments did this, the American Government would be certain to take steps to meet force with force; and even the war ships which she would be likely to send were enumerated.

The Minister of Customs at Ottawa has upset the whole series of rumours by an official announcement that there is no truth whatever in the reports, so far as the Canadian Government is concerned; and the following communication was issued on Monday from the British Foreign Office:—"The statements telegraphed with respect to the correspondence upon the Behring Sea question between the British Government and the Government of the United States are without foundation. A despatch was received on December 30 from Mr. Blaine making proposals with respect to the questions to be submitted to arbitration. With this exception no communication whatever has been received from the United States upon this subject within the last three weeks. No communication whatever has been made by Her Majesty's Government upon this subject to the Government of the United States during the period referred to."

OPINION IN THE STATES.

According to the *Standard's* New York correspondent, the comments of the Press have not been of a nature to encourage the United States Administration. Squibs about fighting England with pop-guns and the defenceless coasts of the States, taunts regarding the irresolution of the Government, and its delay in communicating its final determination to Congress, and solemn warnings against the un-American rejection of arbitration, are the chief notes in the chorus against the proposed policy of provoking England just enough to influence the election, but not enough for war.

In addition to the report that an arrangement has been entered into by Great Britain and Germany in regard to the seal-fishing, it has also been stated that Russia has assembled a fleet on the coast of Siberia, the idea being that it would operate with the American squadron. Several patrol steamers in the United States Navy yard have passed the official inspection, and been declared ready for immediate employment. The *New York Herald* of Jan. 7, however, contradicts the reports that orders have been issued by the Navy Department in Washington to concentrate a strong force in the North Pacific. It states also that the Behring Sea question has a more favourable aspect than at any time since last May.

It is reported from Washington that the Senators have been considering Mr. Blaine's course in the matter in secret session, with a view to notifying him that he must stop his blustering. Whether this be true or not, there is no doubt (says the New York correspondent of the *Daily News*) that the American people will not tolerate the idea of serious trouble with England over this question. Few of them take any interest in the Behring controversy, or have any knowledge of its merits. The great mass of them regard it as of trifling importance, and think it ought to be settled without difficulty. Mr. Blaine is too shrewd to continue his bluster too far, but would probably like to carry it far enough to create a diversion from the tariff issue which is now bearing so heavily against the Republicans. Beyond that, and the desire to please the Irish voters by the familiar performance of twisting the tail of the British lion, his policy has no significance or purpose. The President is reported to be opposed to his course, and in favour of a speedy settlement.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The correspondence between the British and American Governments on the Behring Sea question has been sent to the United States Congress. It includes a letter from Lord Salisbury to Sir Julian Pauncefote, dated Oct. 2 last, and a letter from Mr. Blaine to Sir Julian Pauncefote of Dec. 17. Lord Salisbury disputes, upon historical grounds and treaty rights, the claim of the United States in respect of the Behring Sea fisheries, and offers to submit the matter to arbitration. In his reply Mr. Blaine specifies the questions upon which he is willing to go to arbitration. President Harrison's letter accompanying the above documents is altogether formal, and merely states that in response to the resolution of the House he transmits the correspondence, which is also accompanied by a letter from Mr. Blaine.

The Press Association states that Lord Salisbury is at present considering a voluminous Despatch of forty pages in length from Mr. Blaine, received on Dec. 30. This is the latest Despatch received by the British Government from the American Secretary of State, and the Press Association learns that it does not contain any definite statement that the United States Government has accepted the proposals of Lord Salisbury for arbitration on the main question—namely, that of the right of British vessels to catch seals in Behring Sea, but discusses only the subsidiary question of arbitration on close time for seals. This question has already been argued by a Commission in the United States, consisting of Mr. Secretary Blaine, Sir Julian Pauncefote, the Russian Minister at Washington, and Mr. Tupper, the Canadian Minister of Marine.

The following is the text of the ultimate declaration which the British Minister at Washington made to Mr. Blaine on the subject of fishery in Behring Sea. It is dated the 14th June, 1890:—"Having learned from the statements in the public press, and from other sources, that the revenue cruisers, Rush and Corwen, are now about to be despatched to the Behring Sea, I cannot, consistently with the instructions I have received from my Government, any longer defer the communication of their formal protest announced in my Notes, of the 23rd ult., and the 11th instant against any such interference with British vessels. I have accordingly the honour to transmit the same herewith.—Julian Pauncefote." Sir Julian then presented a protest, the main paragraph of which was as follows:—"The undersigned is, in consequence instructed formally to protest against such interference and to declare that Her Britannic Majesty's Government must hold the Government of the United States responsible for the consequences which may ensue from acts which are contrary to the principles of international law."

Mr. Secretary Blaine has now, without referring to this despatch, opened up in his despatch of Dec. 30 the quite new question of a close time for seals.

The New York correspondent of the *Standard*, in summarising the Diplomatic correspondence upon the Behring Sea dispute which was laid before the American Senate on Monday, says, although Mr. Blain rejects Lord Salisbury's proposal of arbitration in form, he accepts it in principle. The correspondent further states that a suggestion is now under consideration at Washington to suspend all seal-fishing until rules for its regulation have been prepared and agreed to by all the Powers concerned; and says that Mr. Blaine's chief points against Lord Salisbury are two—(1) a list of 105 authentic contemporary maps, proving that Behring Sea was distinguished from the Pacific Ocean; and (2), quotations from Secretary Adams's Diary and the archives of the State Department to prove that Russia expressly excepted the Aleutian Islands and the surrounding waters from the treaty in which she announced her extreme claims to authority upon the Alaskan Continent and along the Pacific coast.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, January 28.

10 p.m.	74·4

THURSDAY, January 29.

6 a.m...	72·3
10 a.m...	78·6
2 p.m...	83·8
4 p.m...	82·1

A serious accident occurred on Friday evening (19th ult) on board the troopship Himalaya at the deep water quay at Queenstown, soon after the vessel arrived from Portsmouth, by which three men of the 40th Battery of the Royal Artillery were seriously injured, and an officer of the Himalaya sustained slight injuries. The artillerymen were engaged under Major Carey in disembarking baggage, when the lift got out of order, and fell a distance of eighteen feet into the baggage room seriously disabling three of the artillerymen. One man had his leg fractured in several places, another had an arm broken, and a third had his head and foot terribly crushed. They were removed to the Military Hospital. A warrant officer belonging to the Himalaya also received slight injuries, as also did an officer of the 40th Battery Royal Artillery.

PURE PERSONALITIES

From a palace to a prison. That is the step which sooner or later awaits Mr. William O'Brien. He is now enjoying all the comforts of one of the most sumptuous private hotels—as fine Parisian residences are called—in Paris. The house is No. 10, Avenue du Trocadero, on the borders of the Seine and the Champs Elysee. It has an imposing entrance off the streets, protected by a huge railing, wide marble steps lead up to the door, and a gorgeous staircase goes straight up to the salon on the first floor. The fittings and the furnishings and the decorations are all rich and sumptuous. Mr. O'Brien's father-in-law—M. Hermann Raffalovitch—must be more than a French millionaire to keep up such an extensive establishment.

Mr. O'Brien has kept reporters at arm's length since he has been in Paris. On the morning after his arrival processions of them, of all nationalities, kept on going all day to the house of his brother-in-law, where it was supposed he had gone, until the porter was frantic with rage, and at last refused to open the door. Then the pressmen got on the right scent and found Mr. O'Brien, who politely but resolutely declined to be interviewed. He didn't want to do anything that would offend Parnell or cause a settlement to be more difficult.

It is Madame his mother-in-law who receives the reporters, and gives her opinion about Mr. O'Brien's intentions, and particulars about the American campaign. In her last statement she said that £15,000 was collected at one of Mr. O'Brien's meetings in New York, but she must surely have mixed up pounds with dollars or francs. Mr. Gill is also staying at the Raffalovitch mansion.

Marion Crawford, the novelist, is said to have a firm faith in astrology, of the truth of which he had some practical proofs while living in India. Now he does not begin a book or sell a manuscript without consulting the stars. In England belief in this old-world science is rapidly gaining ground, and there are numbers of professional men, barristers, doctors, and military officers, who without ever mentioning the subject to any but their most intimate friends, believe their fates can be foretold by the stars, and consult astrologers regarding their future.

There are a few astrologers in England who practise for the benefit of the public; but there are many who privately study astrology, in which they hold an unshaken faith. Amongst them are at least two novel-writers, who for themselves strive to read aright the riddle of their lives. No action of any importance is ever undertaken by them until they have first looked into their respective horoscopes and judged the effects they are likely to have. They declare their destiny is known to them, and they regulate their affairs in the present by the light of the future. Another astrologer, one of the best in England, is a poet, a critic, a scholar, and a writer whose name is held in high reputeby the world of letters.

Mr. Jesse Collings, M.P., is generally believed to rejoice in the sound of his own voice, and an illustration of the weakness is going the rounds of the Midlands. The Rev. W. Tuckwell was announced to address a meeting at which Mr. Jesse Collings was to preside. The meeting assembled, the chairman rose to make "a few brief remarks," and talked on for one hour and twenty minutes. Then he called upon the Radical parson, who was equal to the occasion, and moving, "That the best thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. Jesse Collings for his eloquent address," resumed his seat. The audience entered into the spirit of the thing, and "made the welkin ring" with laughter.

The late Archbishop of York, whose death will leave a black mark against Christmas, 1890, in the annals of the English Church, was an archbishop every inch of him. He was dignified, imposing in person, voice, and manner, an impressive preacher, and a clear-headed thinker. Owing to his Low Church tendencies, he has been one of the best-abused prelates of the day. But he was a useful man in his place, and now that he is dead probably all parties in the State Church will admit that the Church suffers by his loss.

A select company of people visited the New Gallery on the occasion of the private view of the Guelph Exhibition. The pictures aroused a great deal of interest, and people lingered till late examining the contents of the various cases. Art was represented by Sir Frederick Leighton, music by Madame Albani (in black, relieved with blue), the stage by Miss Fortescue and Mr. Bancroft, and dramatic literature by Mr. Henry Arthur Jones. Mr. Oscar Wilde was much interested in the exhibition, and opined that the Guelphs were looking up. The Baroness Burdett-Coutts came in to look at her exhibits; Lady Colin Campbell did the exhibition very industriously, and looked very striking in a big picture hat and a long sealskin coat.

Amongst the crowd was Mr. Ashby Sterry, the "Lazy Minstrel," who has dowered the exhibition, with a John Wilkes teapot and a stick belonging to George the Fourth. Sir Spencer Wells and his daughter came in with Miss Ada Bell, the pretty flower painter; and we also noticed Miss Gertrude May, the flower painter, whose work has been admired by Mr. Ruskin. Signor Meo attracted attention in a big fur coat and huge wideawake hat; and one young lady in scarlet succeeded in making herself look like a perambulating pillar-box. The best-dressed woman in the gallery wore a dark grey cloak, with three tiny flounces round the edge of the skirt, with a pink lining to the cape. Mrs. Wyllie and Mrs. Knowles were amongst the pretty people present; and Mrs. Hanson Lewis looked extremely well in back, with a pretty dolman with a fall of lace at the sleeves, and a becoming flat bonnet in grey velvet.

One of the most devoted of Mr. Parnell's adherents through his late campaign has been Dr. J. G. Fitzgerald, the member for South Longford. If English influences have undermined Irish Nationalism to the extent that Mr. Parnell endeavours to make out, Dr. Fitzgerald ought to have been one of the first to throw over the Uncrowned King. He has been resident in England for years, and would long since have become "quite English, you know" if any Irishman ever could become English. He is an English M.R.C.S., and was for years in practice at Balham, where he enjoyed a very high and well-deserved professional reputation, and was immensely popular with a large circle of patients.

Like every Irishman, however, Dr. Fitzgerald was a politician before everything else. Even when he had the whole weight of a busy London practice on his shoulders, he found time to hold office in the Kennington Parliament. He was a trenchant debater there, and was never happier in his life than on the morrow of a certain division which resulted in the overthrow of the lamented Mr. Gent Davis. For the last ten years he has been intimate with all the leaders of the Nationalist party, for many of whom his house at Balham was a frequent rendezvous. It was in his brougham that Dr. Tanner ran the gauntlet of the police and made his way into the precincts of the House of Commons when a warrant was out against him two years ago.

In June, 1888, Dr. Fitzgerald exchanged the mimic Parliament at Kennington for a seat at St. Stephen's. Very soon afterwards he gave up his practice at Balham, and he is now established as a consulting physician in Eccleston street. Red-hot politician though he is, the whole Irish party does not contain a more genial, warm-hearted gentleman—which is saying a good deal. He has the frankest of blue eyes, the gayest of smiles, and the most winning Irish manner; and with it all he was so thorough and sympathetic a doctor that it is a thousand pities that he should drop the healing art he knows so well, only to ssist in aggravating the distresses of his own distressed country.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills up to the 26th January 1891:—

Amount to be remitted during 1890-91	£14,989,000
Remitted from 1st April, 1890, to 24th Jan., 1891	12,252,700
Balance to be remitted from 25th Jan., to 31st March, 1891	2,736,300

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medecine dealers everywhere at 1s.0½d. per Bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette* January 29.)

Military Department.

The services of Lieut F W Wodehouse, 28th Pioneers, are placed at the disposal of Govt for employment in the Civil Dept.

The undermentioned Medical Warrant officer is allowed furlough in India for twelve months on private affairs:—Senior Apothecary W Fearn, Subordinate Medl Dept.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bo S C, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Honb'le the Secy of State for India:—Lieut H W Cobham, 1st Batn Worcestershire Regt, Offg Squad Officer, 5th Bo Cavy.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the S C, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty:—Lieut J R Hill, Wing Officer and Qr Mr, 20th Bo Infy, for one year.

The undermentioned Warrant officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one hundred and eighty-two days on medical certificate:—Sub-Condr D Copus, Ord Dept.

Bo Vol Rifle Corps:—I—The Venb'le A Goldwyer-Lewis, B A, is permitted to resign his appointment as Honorary Chaplain. II—The Rev F N Hill, M A, to be Hony Chaplain.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on private affairs,—Col W A Salmon, S C, Assist to the Gov Genl's Agent, Baroda, in charge of Okhamandal Dist, and Comdt, Wagheer Corps.

The undermentioned Warrant officer has been granted by the Secry of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified:—Sub-Condtr J Collin, son, Ord Dept, six months, medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs, under the leave roules for the S C. the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty:—Major A C E Lucas, S C, Asst Comy Genl, Second Class, for one year.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the S C, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty:—Lieut D Baker, S C, Depy Assist Comy Genl, Second Class, for one year.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate, under the leave rules for the S C, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—Col V Birch, S C, Comdt, 9th Bo Infy, for one year.

Ecclesiastical Department.

The previlege leave granted to the Rev P B Horne, M A, Chaplain of Poona, has been extended by fifteen days.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Political Department.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut B W Wodehouse to act as second-in-comd, Savantvadi Local Corps, and ex-officio Asst to the Pol Supt, Savantvadi, pending further orders.

Judicial Department.

Mr C N Hall, substantive pro tem Supt and Jailor of the Karachi Dist Jail, has been granted privilege leave of absence for six weeks.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Dadabhai Sorabsha, Jailor of the Hyderabad Jail, to act as Supr and Jailor of the Karachi Dist Jail during Mr Hall's absence or until further orders.

Surgn-Major W J Bourke is appointed Secy to the Cant Committee, Kirkee, vice Capt H J W Brownrigg.

Surg-Major Bourke is also appointed to be a Special Magte, and is invested with the powers of a Magte of the Second Class.

The Govr in Council is pleased to invest the undermentioned Magistrates of the Second Class in the dist of Kaira with jurisdiction to try cases arising under Section 62 of the Bo Dist Police Act IV of 1890:—Rao Saheb Jamnadas Balmukandas, Mamlatdar of taluka Kapadvanj; Khan Saheb Sorabji Ratanji, Mamlatdar of taluka Nadiad; Rao Saheb Amratlal Motilal, Mamlatdar of taluka Thasra; Rao Saheb Harikasandas Jagjivandas, Mamlatdar of taluka Mehmadabad.

Mr Raghunathrao Lakshman, Dist Govt Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Bijapur, is allowed leave of absence for three months.

Mr Balwantrao Ramchandra Bagalkotkar is appointed to act as Dist Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Bijapur, during the absence of Mr Raghunathrao on leave, or until further orders.

Capt F J Lowry, 2nd Belooch Batn, is appointed to be Cant Magte Hyderabad, in addition to his military duties, vice Capt C M Gray, transferred.

Capt F J Lowry is also appointed, to be a Magte of the First Class within the limits of the military cantonment of Hyderabad.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Trimbak Vithal Kalsulkar, BA, LLB, to act as Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge, and to do duty as Joint Subordinate Judge of Hubli vice Rao Saheb Mahadev Raghunath Nadkarni, transferred, pending further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by the Hon'able the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay of Mr C H Farran, MA, to act as Prothonotary and Registrar, Original Jurisdiction, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr J W Orr, or until further orders.

The undermentioned officers are appointed Magistrates of the Third Class in their respective districts:—Mr Charles C Boyd and Mr J Mc Neill, Assist Collrs in the Dist of Dharwar; Mr J C Gloster, Assist Collr in the Dist of Khandesh, and Mr C G H Fawcett, Asst Collr in the Dist of Satara.

Mr W D Sheppard, C S, Magte of the First Class in the Dist of Kanara, is appointed to be the Magistrate in charge of the sub-divn of that Dist comprising the talukas of Sirsi, Siddapur, Kumta and Honavar and the petha of Bhatkal.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to invest the undermentioned sub-divisional Magistrates in their respective districts with power to call for record of inferior Criminal Courts situate within the local limits of their jurisdiction:—Mr W D Sheppard, CS, sub-divl Magte Kanara; Mr W C Rand, C S, sub-divl Magte Belgaum; Mr E McCallum, CS, sub-divl Magte, Ratnagiri; Mr E MPratt, C S, sub-divl Magte, Kolaba; Rao Bahadur Ramchandra Bapuji, Sub-divl Magte Dharwar

Educational Department.

The Govr in Council has been pleased to direct that the Head-quarter station of the Educational Insptr in Sind be transferred from Karachi to Hyderabad.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to re-appoint Mr B F Patel, B A, to act as Vice-Principal, Elphinstone High School, during the absence of Mr E D Talati, B A, or pending further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr M W Kirtane, B A, to act as Depy Educational Insptr, Sholapur, during the absence on privilege leave of Rao Saheb Lakshman Vishnu Paranjpe, or pending further orders.

Privilege leave for three months has been granted to Khan Saheb Gulam Ali Ibrahim Akhund, Depy Educational Insptr Shikarpur sub-divn.

Mr A Barrett, B A, delivered over charge of his appointment as Prof of English Literature at the Elphinstone College on the 12th inst.

Mr Framji Cawasji Banaji, M A, joined his appointment as substantive pro tem. Prof of English Literature at the Elphinstone College on the 12th inst.

Revenue Department.

Mr J F Muir, C S, Collr of Belgaum, is allowed furlough for two years.

Mr W R Woodrow, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Fourth Grade, and Divisional Forest Officer, Southern Division of Kanara, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

General Department.

Asst Surgn Mulchand Gangaram Thadani is appointed to the medical charge of the Larkhana Dispensary, Sind.

Mr G W Vidal, C S, acting Chief Secy to Govt, Revenue, Financial, Genl and Separate Depts, is allowed furlough for eighteen months.

Assist Surgn Sorabji Fardunji Ghandi is placed on general duty, Bombay.

Asst Surg Kaikhosru Sorabji Engr is placed on general duty, Bombay, with effect from 13th Jan.

Public Works Department—(Railway.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to grant eight months' furlough to Mr R C Dyson, Ex Engr, Fourth Grade, Temporary, and Depy Consulting Engr for Railways, Rombay.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTs, &c.

By Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature.

Original Side.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice has been pleased to grant privilege leave of absence for one month and twenty-one days on and from the 1st February 1891 to L A Watkins, Esq, First Depy Regr and Comr for taking Affidavits and Clerk to the Chief Justice.

Appellate Side.

The Honble the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicsture have been pleased to issue Mr Pandurang Anant Desai a Sanad authorizing him to practise as a Pleader in the Courts of the Sholapur-Bijapur Dist.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to admit Mr Hari Narayan Moraba Vijayakar, BA LLB, as a Vakil of the High Court and to issue to Messr Janvilal Mohanlal Shukla and Mahadev Krishna Apte Sanands authorizing them to practise as Pleaders in the Courts of the Ahmedabad and Khandesh Districts respectively.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature have been pleased to issue to Messrs Nilkanth Annarao Nadgauda and Shivarao Narayan Arur Sanads authorizing them to practise as Pleaders in the Courts of the Belgaum and Dharwar Dist respectively.

By the Commissionel's.

Northern Division.

Mr D M Zuzarte, Depy Acct, is appointed substantive Fifth *pro tem.* Fifth Grade Head Acct at Surat during the absence of Khan Saheb Kharsetji Furdunji appointed to audit the Rajpipla accounts.

Southern Division.

The following transfers of Mamlatdars are ordered:—Rao Saheb Govind Vithal Despande, on his return from privilege leave, from Ankola in the Kanara District to Gokak in the Belgaum Dist; and Rao Saheb Narayan Venkatesh from Gokak in the Belgaum Dist to Ankola in the Kanara Dist.

GENERAL ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, 20th January 1891.

At the examination held on the 18th Oct 1890, and following days, the undermentioned officers qualified as noted opposite their names:—

Capts A Eardly-Wilmot (4), Rl Horse Arty; P S Marling, VC, 18th Hussars; A Keene, DSO, and Brevet-Major E A Smith, Rl Arty; H D Love (4) Rl Engrs; P R Mockler, Rl Warwick Regt; W R de-la-p Lloyd, Suffolk Regt; H G Vialls (4), West York Regt; E T Taylor, Cheshire Regt; H T Lyle, DSC, Rl Welsh Fusrs; H R Wigram (3), King's Own Sct Borderers; W B Graham (3), Manchtr Regt; Examination in (c) and (d) Section IX, para, 31 (III), Queen's Regulations, 1889, Part II. Qualified for the rank of Major.

Lieuts H V Platt (3) (4), 5th Lancers; H S Davey (3) (4), 18th Hussars; M M Noble and P A Bainbridge (3) (4), Royal Artillery; H B H Wright (4), L P Chapman E R B Stokes-Roberts, Royal Engrs; Lieuts W J T Glasgow (2) (4), Rl West Surrey Regt; Lieuts H Ross-Johnson, Liverpool Regt; A H Morris, T L Segrave and J St J Knowles (3), Rl Irish Regt. Examination in (c) and (d), Section IX, para. 31 (II), Queen's Regulations, 1889, Part II. Qualfied for the rank of Captain.

Lieuts F W T Robinson (4), Yorkshire Regt; T Dewhirst (3) South Wales Borders; W D Sellar (4) King's Own Scottish Borders; H S Walker (3) (4) and L D Blackburn (4) Scottish Rifles; T G C Reynolds (3), Royal Inskilling Fusiliers; G R C Stuart (4), East Lancashire Regt; S Nicholson, Duke of Cornswall's L I; G Brown (3) (4) Border Regt; R E Galindo (3) (4), Royal Sussex Regt; F C L Logan (2), North Lancashire Regt; M D G Jones (3), Durham L I; Lieuts T C Ross (3) (4), Highland L I; M J W Pike (3) and D W Churcher (3) (4), Royal Irish Fusiliers; R T Kirkpatrick and C Mitchell-Innes, Leinster Regt; A V Jenner, D S O, Rifle Brigade. Exam in (c) and (d), Sec IX, para 31 (II), Qn's Regulations, 1889, Part II, Qualified for the rank of Capt.

Lieutenants M Peak, H L Tenant (3), (4) and H J H Windwood, Rl Horse Arty; W H Robinson, L C Gordon, S Lushington, H A P White, M A C Grove, and P D Hamilton (4), Rl Arty. Examinations in (c) and (d), Section IX, para. 31 (II), Queen's Regulations, 1889, Part II.

Captains St G L Steele, 2nd B L; H J J Middleton (4), 3rd B C; H F T Macartney, 11th B L; E J Medley, 17th B C; W Lambert (1), 3rd P C; C G F Edwards, 5th P C; EFH McSwiney; D S O, 4th Lans Hyderabad Contingent.—Examination in Part II, para 331 Army Regulations, India, Vol II.

Captains J B Edwards, Central India Horse; W P Andersen (3), 3rd Bengal Infy; W Prior, 13th Bengal Infy; W F M I Fraser (3), (4), 18th Bengal Infy; A H Wilmer (3), 19th Punjab Infy; F H Hancock (3), 26th Punjab Infy; J M A Retallick (3), 45th Sikhs, F B Mein (3), 5th Punjab Infy; H J A Rowe (2), 10th (Burma) Madras Infy; G A Welman, 13th Madras Infy; A H Dobbs, 32nd Madras Infy; A D Fordyce (3) (4), 10th Bombay Infy; Lieuts H W Priestley, 44th Gurkha L I; C R Keate (4) Madras Pioneers; W V M Cooke (3), 8th Madras Infy; C H M Hitchins (3), 11th Madras Infy; B A Johnstone (3), 21st Madras Infy; (1)M Dawes (3), 28th Madras Infy; and H T Kenny (1) (3), 2nd Bombay Lancers.—Examination in Part II Wra, 331 Army Regulations, India Vol II.

Lieut E Hill, Ghazipur Light Horse; and J S Slater, Bombay Volr Arty.—Tactics on the basis laid down for Lieutenants of the Regular Forces.

It Distinguished in Military Law; 2 Distinguished in Field Fortification; 3 Distinguished in Military Topography; and 4 Distinguished in Tactics.

Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, 21st January, 1891.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Major St J F Michell, 1st Bengal Cavalry, to officiate as Assist Adjt-Genl Presidency Dist, vice Col Money, on leave.

Capt A E Sandbach, R E, Bengal Sappers and Miners, to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-Genl W K Elles, C B, Commanding the Cawal Pindi District.

9th Bengal Lancers—2nd Lieut J S Grove, Gloucestershire Regt, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating Squadron Officer on probation.

3rd Bengal Infantry—Lieut F A Smith, Wing Officer, 2nd Bengal Light Infy, to be officiating Adjutant.

2nd Lieut H F B Campain, West Yorkshire Regt, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be offg Wing Officer on probation, dated 3rd Jany 1891.

2nd Lieut J R Carden, Royal Scots, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation.

22nd Punjab Infantry.—Lieut A Ward, offg Wing Officer on probation, 19th Punjab Infy, is transferred in the same capacity, as a temporary arrangement.

Notification has been received from the Horse Guards that Col C J Bromhead, commanding the 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers will be placed on half pay on the 31st Jan 1891, on completing six years' service as a substantive Lieut-Col; and he is accordingly permitted to proceed to England on or after that date, travelling at the public expense.

Notification has been received from the Horse Guards that Col M S J Sunderland, 2nd Battn Royal Sussex Regt, will be placed on half pay on the 2nd Feb 1891, on completing four years' service as Lieut-Col commanding a battalion; and he is accordingly permitted to proceed to England on or after that date, travelling at the public expense.

The undermentioned officers passed the "Parvatiya" language (colloquial) at Dehra Dun on the 5th January 1891:—Capt L M M Hall, and Lieut J Fisher, Bengal Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

2nd Battn King's Own Scottish Borderers.—Capt A W Pennyman, for six months, on medical certificate.

1st Battan East Surrey Regt.—Lieut P W Galloway for twelve months on private affairs.

1st Batt East Lancashire Regt.—Capt and Qr Mr H H Bray, for twelve months, on urgent private affairs.

2nd Batt Liverpool Regt.—Lieut H Ross-Johnson, for twelve months, on private affairs.

The Reverend Thomas Mozley, who has just published, in two volumes, through Messrs. Longmans and Co., his letters written from Rome on the occasion of the Œcumenical Council, tells an anecdote which places in a strong light the embarrassments of quasi-diplomacy at the Papal Court. Mr. Mozley tells us that during his sojourn in Rome he was constantly hearing of Mr. Odo Russell's troubles and mishaps. At the public opening of the Council no place was found for him; his wife got separated from him and hustled in the crowd before St. Peter's. English people went to him with complaints. He could only listen and do nothing. When they came to him for introductions or guarantees of their right to be invited to good receptions, he was in the same predicament. Finally, it became understood that the American Minister could help them, but that Mr. Odo Russell could not. Accordingly on one important occasion the American Minister actually headed a procession of twenty private carriages, and introduced all the occupants, one by one, to the lady of the house, who, not quite understanding the position of affairs, complimented him gracefully on his numerous family. "As there was little doubt,' says Mr. Mozley, "that his irregular English mission was in view of certain contingencies, it could not but be distasteful to his Holiness, who, however, was then showing scant regard for the susceptibilities of the British Government."

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It Prevents and Cures Indigestion.
It Purifies the Blood and Preserves the Bloom of Youth.
It is a natural Tonic and most pleasant Drink.

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Jove himself had got a headache, Juno thought she'd take a pill;
Venus languished in her beauty, Bacchus, too, felt very queer.
He'd been drinking all last evening very potent bitter beer.
Tired of nectar and nepenthe, some new drink they wished to find;
Something to refresh the body, and invigorate the mind;
Long they sought, then found and carried up to heaven's high azure vault,
Sparkling, in a crystal goblet, ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT.
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FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

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Grimault's Syrup immediately arrests the **Cough,** Spitting of blood and **Nightsweats,** and the **Appetite** improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

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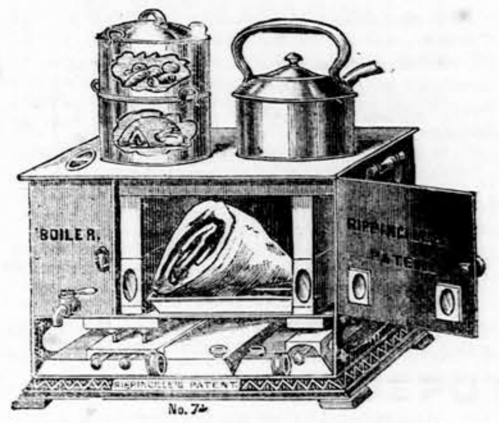

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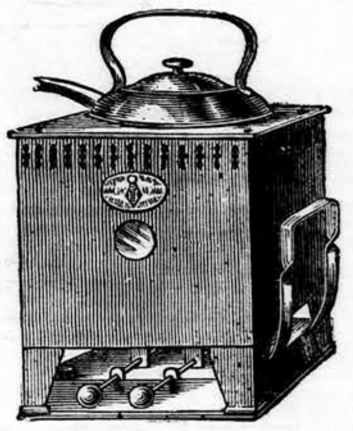

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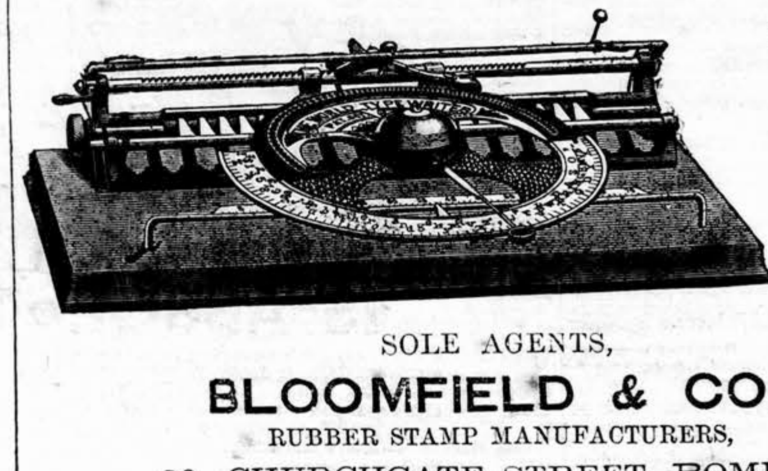

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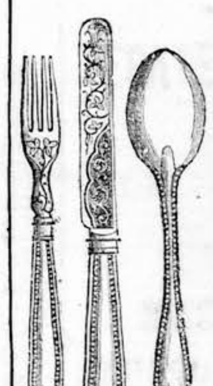
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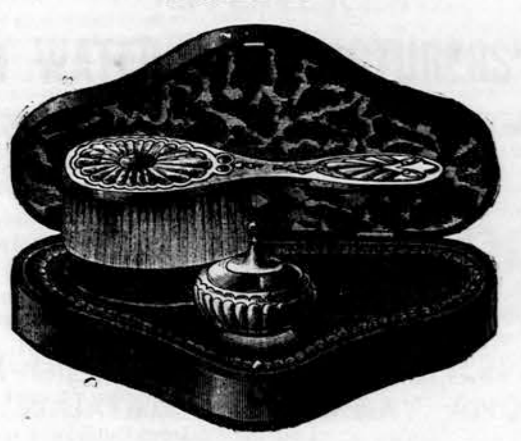
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